PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

No. 53,953.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 3 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
24th Nov.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
1st Decr.	ARCADIA	6603	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	......	......
12th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610	......	......
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	......	......
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
13th "	CHINA	7912	......	......
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951	......	...

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the s. s. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
BOMBAY, 7th November, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. 1906.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmits	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmits	8th Dec. 1906.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.

For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
GENERAL	2361	Muhlleaner	30th Nov.
SULTAN	2884	Burmeister	14th Dec.
SOMALI	2655	Birch	28th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES
Agent.
[illegible], BOMBAY, [illegible]

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
TOTOMI MARU	3412	A. Keith.	17th Nov.	24th Nov
RIOJUN MARU	1806	G. S. Lagraik	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec 1907
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	2709	J. Nagao	9th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4633	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb

For Freight apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo [illegible] or removed from the Landing Pier.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 26th Nov.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 22nd Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 23rd Nov.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 26th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 23rd Nov.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	3rd Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu,
NERBUDDA	3025	17th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
19th November, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosco	4,119	1st Dec. 1906.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	A. de Petris	4351	12th Dec. 1906.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	25th " "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
CHINA	G. Damianovich	5,999	29th Nov. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 93, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice ... Saloon Fare. Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4282	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5391	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5391	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*+F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*+CHINA	5999	Early March.
*+AUSTRIA	7586	Early April,
*+A STEAMER	......	Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate, according to actual time occupied. Apply to

F. B. J.,
FRERE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig.	6716	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick,	3069	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec.
1907.			
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight.	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	24th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6000	4th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4124	4th May.
*AUSTRALIA	A. Tait	3595	22nd "
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June

* Non-passenger Steamer.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 540
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

To avoid disappointments send your parcels per "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Shipments leave Bombay for—
XMAS, November 10th, 17th, 24th, and NEW YEAR December 1st, 8th and 15th.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
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Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manila.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

SEVEN GOOD IF'S.

If you require fresh PROVISIONS AND STORES—Go to PHILLIPS & CO.
If you are not satisfied with your present supplies of WINES and STORES—Go to PHILLIPS & CO.
If you want something NO OTHER FIRM CAN SUPPLY—Go to PHILLIPS & CO.
If you want to see A GOOD DISPLAY OF FANCY and XMAS GOODS GENERALLY—Go to PHILLIPS & CO.
If you want to make a GOOD SELECTION OF XMAS CARDS—Go to PHILLIPS & CO.
If you are fond of a GOOD SMOKE EITHER CIGARS OR CIGARETTES—Go to PHILLIPS & CO.
If you want cheap prices and EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO YOUR ORDERS—Go to PHILLIPS & CO.

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ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES
SUITABLY INSCRIBED
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ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.
COLD PUDDINGS, ICES,
ICE PUDDINGS
TO ORDER.

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR NOVEMBER, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
A MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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English Made WATCHES	Up-To-Date.
English Made CLOCKS	Up-To-Date.
English Made SILVER-PLATE	Up-To-Date.
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ARTISTIC AND DISTINCTIVE IN DESIGN.

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BANKS.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£660,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

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7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 16,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London	Shanghai.	Tieling.	Kobe.
Liaoyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HAMA.
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,533,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,500,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£36,000,168

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY

CROFT MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following:—
O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S FINE CROWN IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.
Try a bottle of each and you will take no other.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. R. J. [illegible] & Co. beg to offer their services [illegible] ENGLAND, [illegible] [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager...MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
COMMENCING MONDAY, 26th NOVEMBER.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS
THE LONDON'S GREATEST SENSATION.

THE GREAT THURSTON.

The World's Master Magician, Touring the World with the Biggest, Grandest and Most Spectacular Magical Performance ever produced on any Stage. Presenting the most wonderful, mystical and scientific problems in the History of the World. All absolutely new, Nothing in the performance has ever been seen before.

SEE ; AMAZEMENT—The Greatest Illusion in the World.

SEE : CREATION—Wonderful, Beautiful, Enchanting.

SEE : Princess KIYO—The Triple Mystery—Bewildering.

SEE : AHSID—The Chinese Kid—Most Puzzling.

The above have in turn been the Talk of such Cities as LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK, FRISCO, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI and nearly every Large City in the World. SELECT, REFINED, BRILLIANT, SENSATIONAL, INTERESTING, INSTRUCTIVE

EXTRA SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.
MR. WINFIELD BLAKE AND MISS MAUD AMBER,
The Popular Comic Opera Stars,

NOTE.—16 People, 30 Tons of Baggage, Rs. 75,000 Expended,

PRICES OF ADMISSION :
Stalls, Rs. 5 ; Dress Circle, 1st Row, Rs. 4 ; other Row, Rs. 3 ; Boxes to hold four, Rs. 20 ; Pit Rs. 2 ; Back Seats Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

CHUPRA'S FIRE.

THE burnt and smoke or water damaged Bales, Horns and Bags ex "Chupra" now lying at No. 10 Victoria Dock will be SOLD BY AUCTION by Messrs. Menesse & Co, at 2-30 P.M. on THURSDAY, 22nd November,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO BASSEIN.

COMMENCING from SUNDAY, 2nd December, 1906, a SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN will LEAVE COLABA every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 14-5 and arrive Bassein Road 15-22, returning at 18-34 and arriving Colaba at 19-50 calling at :—
Church Gate, Grant Road, Bandra and Borivli.
Cheap return tickets will be issued available by the above Trains only.
For full particulars see Posters at Stations or apply to the Office of the Undersigned.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

THE HOPE MILLS LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED FOURTEENTH GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 38, Church Gate Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 22nd November, 1906, at 5-45 P. M. (S. T.)

RANGILDAS BHUKHANDAS & CO,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
38 CHURCH GATE STREET.
Bombay 19th November, 1906

I, MIRZA MOHAMED ABDUL HOOSEIN SHIRAZI, Agent of the Bombay and Persia S. N. Co. Ltd, of Bombay, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that inconsequence of the purchase of the S. S. "WILLIAM STORRS," by the said Bombay and Persia S. N. Co, Ltd, from the Red R. Steamship Company Limited, a Joint Stock Company having their Registered Office in Newcastle on Tyne, I have applied to the Board of Trade under section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, in respect of the said steam ship "William Storrs" late of Newcastle, now of Bombay, Official Number 101823, of Gross Tonnage 3622-56, Registered Tonnage 2324-12 tons, heretofore owned by the said Bombay and Persia S. N. Co, Ltd, for permission to CHANGE her NAME to "ALAVI" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Bombay as owned by the said Bombay and Persia S. N. Co, Ltd.

ANY OBJECTION to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Bombay within SEVEN DAYS from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at Bombay this Twentieth day of November, 1906.

MIRZA MOHAMED ABDUL HOOSEIN SHIRAZI,
Agent,
BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. CO, LTD.

THE LORD REAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

MR. VARAJDAS BHAIDAS.........Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given that A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 12-14 Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1907, at 4 P. M. (Standard time), in accordance with Section 186 of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also for the purpose passing the following ordinary and extraordinary resolutions.

ORDINARY RESOLUTION.

1. That the account submitted to this Meeting and showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of be received and adopted.

EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION.

2. That the Books accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof be retained by the said Liquidator he undertaking to destroy the same upon the dissolution of the Company.—Dated this 19th day of November, 1906.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys for the Liquidator.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888,

As amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal Amendment Act, 1905, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their first Ordinary Meeting to be held in the month of January, 1907, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the Public Street known as Jenjikar Street (between Sheikmemon Street and Nagdevi Street). A plan of this Street showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefore as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so at any time during Office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 16th day of November, 1906.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

OUR HANDSOME SAMPLE BOOKS of private and Regimental GREETING CARDS are NOW READY, and will be sent for inspection upon application. The designs are more varied and elegant than ever before. All orders executed with neatness and despatch,

THACKER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Market Hill, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.



THACKER & CO., LTD.,

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
BOMBAY.

OUR CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR BOMBAY RESIDENTS

Will ensure you the BEST READING for your leisure hours.

All the best new novels are available three weeks after publication in England.

The terms are extremely moderate and can be learned on application.

We have added the following books recently:—

The Lady Evelyn. By Max Pemberton.
Paul. E. F. Benson.
Chippinge. By Stanley Weyman.
A Lady of Rome. By Marion Crawford.
The Dream and the Business. By John Oliver Hobbes
The Cruise of the Dazzler. By Jack London.
I Will Repay. By Baroness Orczy.
The Car of Destiny. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson.
The Call of the Blood. By Robert Hichens.
Sophy of Kravonia. By Anthony Hope.
Prisoners. By Mary Cholmondeley.
In the Shadow of the Lord. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser.
Coniston. By Winston Churchill.
The Wickhamses. By W. Pett Ridge.
The Tea-Planter. By F. E. Penny.
Love and the King. By Lucas Cleeve.
Wild Justice. By Lloyd Osborne.

PRIVATE GREETING XMAS CARDS.

THE MAIL for CHRISTMAS leaves Bombay on December 9th. Orders should be placed at once to avoid any disappointment. Sample Books sent on application. We have a larger selection than ever before.

THACKER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.
The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.
No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.
APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned in his Officeup to 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1906, for LOADING or UNLOADING and STACKING COAL and FIREWOOD; also for CUTTING, SPLITTING and STACKING FIREWOOD at several Stations on the Broad-Gauge section, including Branches and the R. S. and G. D Railways, during the year 1907.
Form of Tender can be had on application to the Undersigned. A fee of Annas 8 will be charged for each Form.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Loading or Unloading and Stacking Coal and Firewood and Cutting, Splitting and Stacking Firewood." Tenderers will be required to pay Rupees One hundred as earnest money,

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. & Carriage Supdt.
PAREL WORKS, *16th November*, 1906.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR CASTOR CAKE.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1906, for the PURCHASE of CASTOR CAKE (2500 tons, more or less) that may be produced at the Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmati during the year, 1907.
Tender forms giving particulars and conditions of contract can be had from the Undersigned on application and payment of 8 annas for each form.
Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for the purchase of Castor Cake."
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. & Carriage Supdt.
PAREL WORKS 17TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

RELIABILITY TRIALS—800 MILES.

BOMBAY TO SWANTWADI AND BACK—*via* POONA, SATARA KHOLAPUR & BELGAUM, BY kind permission of the Government of Bombay & H. E. the Governor-in-Council.
Subject to such modifications of route and conditons as Government may direct, MOTOR CAR TRIALS will be held during Christmas Week, December 24th to 29th under the auspices of the Motor Union of Western India :—

MONDAY, December 24th, 1906,
BOMBAY TO POONA—120 miles, Controls : Panvell & Khandalla,
TUESDAY, December 25th, 1906,
POONA TO KHOLAPUR—150 miles, Control : Satara.
Wednesday, December 26th, 1906.
KHOLAPUR TO SAWANTWADI—130 miles, Control : Belgaum.
Thursday, December 27th 1906 Swantwadi to Kholapur.
Friday, December 28th 1906—Kholapur to Poona.
Saturday, December, 29th 1906—Poona to Bombay.
The trials are open to all classes of cars except racing cars & competing cars will be classified as follows :—
Class A—For Cars costing £ 250 & under.
Class B—For Cars costing over £ 250 and up to & including £ 450
Class C—For Cars costing over £ 450 & up to & including £ 650.
Class D—For Cars costing over £ 650.
Entrance fees for each Car Rs. 50,—Close on December 8th,
Post Entries Fee Rs. 75—for each Car, close on December 15.
Rules of Competition—conditions of Entry, &c, &c,, on application to

THE HONORARY SECRETARIES,
Motor Union of Western India,
23, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

IT is PROPOSED to HOLD a FLOWER SHOW at Malabar Hill about the third week in February next.
Prospectuses will be issued as early as possible.

A. M. TODD,
T. W. CUFFE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 17th November, 1906.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE BOMBAY.

SOME BOOKS FOR SPORTSMEN IN INDIA.

THE SPORTSMAN'S BOOK FOR INDIA. With contributions by the best authorities. Edited by F G A. Fiaio, F. R. G. S, Illustrated with photographs and maps, Rs. 15-12.

SPORT AND ADVENTURE IN THE INDIAN Jungle. By Mervyn Smith. With Illustrations from original drawings and photographs Rs 6-9.

SPORT AND POLITICS UNDER AN EASTERN Sky. By the Earl of Ronaldshay, Illustrated with photographs. Rs. 18-6.

RIFLE AND ROMANCE IN THE INDIAN Jungle. A Record of Thirteen years by Captain A.I.R. Glasfurd Indian Army, Profusely Illustrated. Rs. 10-0.

A cheaper Edition of above, Rs. 6-9.

BULLET AND SHOT IN INDIAN FOREST, Plain and Hill, With and Hints to Beginners in Indian Shooting. By C.E.M. Russell, Rs. 7-14.

THE SPORTSMAN'S VADE MECUM FOR THE Himalayas, By K. C. A. J. Contains notes on Shooting, outfits, Camp Equipment, etc, Illustrated, Rs, 1-8,

THE ROD IN INDIA. Hints how to obtain sport, and remarks on the natural history of fish, etc' By H.S. Thomas, F.L.S, Illustrated, Rs 11-4.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE MAMMALIA OF India and Ceylon. By Robert A Sterndale, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S. with 170 Illustrations. Rs. 9-6.

THE MAMMALS OF INDIA. A Natural History of all the animals known to inhabit Continental India. By T. C. Jerdon, Rs. 5-0,

GAME, SHORE, AND WATER BIRDS OF INDIA. By Colonel A. Le Messurier, C.I.E. With 180 natural size illustrations from actual specimens, Rs 15-12.

THE NESTS AND EGGS OF INDIAN BIRDS By Allan O. Hume, C.B. Second Edition edited by E. W. Oates, In 3 Volumes with 4 Portraits Rs. 40-0.

HANDBOOK TO THE BIRDS OF THE BOMBAY Presidency. By the late Lieut. H. Edwin Barnes, D.A.C. Rs. 8-0,

THE SPORTSMAN'S HANDBOOK TO PRACtical collecting and preserving Trophies, By Rowland. Ward F Z.Z Rs. 3 1.

HORSE-BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT. By Frederick Adye. With numerous Illustrations from Photographs and Sketches made by the Author. Rs. 9-3.

THE GAITS, EXTERIOR AND PROPORTIONS of the horse. By Lt.-Col. E. Duhousset, Translated from the French, Illustrated. Rs. 4-8.

MAYHEW'S ILLUSTRATED HORSE MANAGEment, Containing descriptive account upon Anatomy, Medicine, Shoeing, Teeth, Food, vices, Stables. Likewise a plain account of the Situation, nature and value of the Various Points, together with Comments on Grooms, Breeders, Breakers and Trainers. Embellished with numerous Engravings. Revised and Improved, By James Irvine Lupton. Rs. 5-10.

MAYHEW'S ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR Being an account of the various diseases incident to the Equine Race. With the Latest Mode of Treatment and Requisite Prescriptions. Revised and Enlarged by James Irvine Lupton, With 400 Illustrations, Rs. 9-6

DOG BREAKING, With Odds and Ends for those who love the Dog and he Gun, by General Hutchinson, Illustrated, Rs. 5-10,

DOGS FOR HOT CLIMATES. By Vero Shaw and M. H Hayes, F R C V S. Illustrated, 4-8.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

"ELYSIUM"

ROLLER SKATING RINK.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, AT 9-30 (S. T.)
SPACIOUS ELEGANT PAVILION.
EXTENSIVE SKATING SURFACE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATION.
AN EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA.
MONGINI BROTHERS'
REFRESHMENT BUFFET
IN THE
RINK GARDEN
From and after FRIDAY 23RD NOVEMBER.
SKATING SESSIONS.
Afternoon from 5-30 to 7-30.
Evening from 9-30 to 11-30.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

FIRST SESSIONS FOR CHILDREN ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON 24TH NOVEMBER, from 2 to 4 O'clock.
Admission for Children under 12 years of age with use of Skates.
ONE RUPEE

Arrangements can be made for Private Family or Club Sessions.
Season Tickets and further particulars at SOUNDY & Co's MUSIC STORE, HORNBY ROAD.

PLAGUE.

Best and Cheapest Remedies
(PROF GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
GERMICIDE—for prevention, 8 Ans.
PLAGUE SOLUTION,—Secures the highest percentage of cures, 8 Ans.
Free samples to medical men and Hospitals.
Of all chemists or from the
SUPERINTENDENT, T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

Icilma

The exquisite Icilma Specialities, containing the unique elements of Icilma Natural Water, restore the skin to its natural freshness and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Natural Water, spread or sprayed on the skin, has marvellous healing and beautifying powers. It softens and freshens the cuticle and prevents Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Roughness or Unsightly Blemishes. A few drops immediately cure Insect bites, while for Sore Eyes, Chaps, Chilblains, Children's Irritations, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all discomfort from Heat, Riding or Weakness, its action is rapid and beneficial. Nature's ideal skin-tonic for hot or variable climates.

Icilma Soap gives a delightful silky lather in even the hardest water, cleanses admirably and owing to its unique natural elements refreshes and soothes the skin. Deliciously scented Icilma Soap is very lasting, never gets greasy and suits even the most irritable or sensitive skins. Simply a revelation of what a soap can be.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., LTD.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

MINERAL WATERS

TRADE REQUISITES.



LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well-known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

REFINED
SACCHARIN
sweeter than SUGAR.

And every article connected with Ærated waters factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate prices from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.,
General Merchants and Commission Agent
No. 1**, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Platedware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser. Fort.

AT BOMBAY STATIONERY MART.—LETT'S DIARIES for 1907 in various sizes. XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS retailed at wholesale rates.

CHILD'S PONY, WANTED, quiet and Small.—Address "A. W.," Care of this Office.

WANTED—Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 25,000 on Productive land near Andheri, interest 9 per cent. Apply to No. 1197 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

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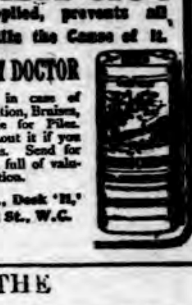
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The stories have been specially selected and the fact that the list includes features by the authors whose names are given below will assure our readers that really good stories may be expected :—

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RICHARD MARSH, JOHN STRANGE WINTER,
"RITA," FERGUS HUME,
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Lord Kelvin, 2151 tons, Captain J L Richards will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 2390 tons, Captain H R Cammack, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Umhlali, 2145 tons, Captain J L Richards, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Hall Line steamer Crosby Hall, 2596 tons, Captain John Leary, will sail to-day for Antwerp and Hull, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Itola, 3401 tons, Captain E B Hirst, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Calcutta with a general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1387 tons, Captain T R Moloney, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Suakim 4th November, with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

The Bombay Japan Line steamer Totomi Maru, 3464 tons, Captain A Keith, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1300 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Bickford, R N R, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 729 tons, Captain H Manley, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 209 deck passengers.

CHINA MAIL.

The P and O Co's China mail steamer Simla, 3823 tons, Captain G D Goldsmith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr C B Kohler, Mr and Mrs Maitland and 2 children, Miss Bacey, Mr S Rocha, Mr R C Plowden, Mr and Mrs Tuly, Mr L Nensachi, Mr H Eddelbrette, Mr and Mrs Babbell and child, Mr Treacher, Mr Birdwood, Mr and Mrs Fellows and 2 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hermes ....Capt Nicholson ....B Navy
R I M S Canning ....Comdr Vale ....R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus..........Capt HChristian.....................R Navy
R I M S Northbrook ....R I Marine
Parse Torpedo Boats ....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 19.

Alcolo	374	Loveland	U S Yacht
Bulimba	1607	Bamber	M M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Fry	M M & Co
Dunbar	3410	Campbell	W & A G & Co
Dwarka	729	Manley	M M & Co
Firoozi	2005	Watson	B & P S N Co
Helios	809	Kundsen	T M & Co
Hatasu	2160	Debuam	E L & Co
Inverness	2401	Clarkson	Cory Bros & Co
Island	3361	Brooks	M M & Co
Kallibia	3149	Walker	W & A Graham & Co
Lord Kelvin	2150	Beckerleg	M M & Co
Mahanadi	847	Hoosein......Karachi	Bo S N Co
Newbridge	2397	Notman	K N & Co
Nurani	2870	Mackinnon	T M & Co
Naseri	912	Primrose	B & P S N Co
Oumpenta	3420	Hill	M M & Co
Reichstag	1319	Ihle......Z'bar......30-11	A Strandes
Shahjehan	2566	Davison	Shah S N Co
Scindia	2050	Buddock......Calcutta	M M & Co
Simla	3823	Goldsmith	P & O Co
Satara		Tyrrell	M M & Co
Tolv	741	Enger	F F Campbell & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Nov. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Terrier Nilsen F F Bampbell and Co.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Dat.	Agens.
A	Arcadia	3514	Valentire	Aden	1-12	P & O S Co
B	Nuddea	1944	Willsher	Jeddah	22-11	M M & Co
C&E	City of Bombay	2991	McNeil	K'chi	21-11	K N & Co
D&E	Crosby Hall	2596	Leary	Antwerp	20-11	K N & Co
F	Colaba	2899	Robertson	Antwerp	24-11	M M & Co
K	Reichstag	1319	Thle	Z'bar	30-11	A Strandes
M	Westminister	2781	Duncombe	Hull	4-12	K N & Co
N	Umbali	2,45	Richards	Antwerp	20-11	R A Willis
O	Aldertou	2?15	Crooks	Barrow	20-11	R A Willis
P	Nigaristan	1491	Edmunds	Newport	21-11	K N & Co
Q	Ben Vrakie	2505	Findlay	Phi'phia	24-11	W & AG&Co

H W P D

	Kaveri	552	Mohamad	B'Nagar	20-11	B S N Co
	Puri	642	Ahmed	K'chi	20-11	B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Australia	2292	Tait	L'pool	22-11	W & A G & Co
2	Circassia	4313	Haig	L'pool	21-11	W & A G & Co
3	Reicheufels	2930	Potthast	K'chi	25-11	Glade & Co
4	Shah Najam	2751	Miller	Jeddah	24-11	A P'bhoy & Sons
8	Dulwich	2115	Dudley	Marseilles	21-11	T M & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Lendon	London	24-11	P & O Co
14	Laipoora	2124	Sharp	Jeddah	24-11	M M & Co
15	Totomi Maru	3464	Keith	Kobe	28-11	N Y Kaisha

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Mozaffari s	Moloney	Suakim, Nov 4
	Helios s	Kundsen	Batavia, Oct 29
19	Simla s	Goldsmith	Shanghai, Oct 30
	Hatasu s	Debuam	Cardiff, Oct 16
	Nurani s	Mackinnon	Calcutta, Oct 26

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Linga s	Bickford	Karachi
	Africa s	Outbush	Persian Gulf
	Obra s	Cammack	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Crosby Hall, Leary, for Antwerp and Hull.
" Lord Kelvin, Beckerleg, for Calcutta.
" Umhlali, Richards, for Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Simla, for China, &c.
" Nurani, for Calcutta, &c.
" Dwarka, for Persian Gulf.
" Mozaffari, for Jeddah, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
7	Clan Colquhoun	Liverpool
13	Trentham Hall	Cocanada
14	Umlazi	Natal
16	Pongola	Natal

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The arrival of the N Y K steamer Totomi Maru.

TORTURED DAILY FOR YEARS.

HOUSEWIFE'S STRANGE SUFFERINGS FROM LIVER DISORDER ENDED BY BILE BEANS.

Disorders of the liver take many strange forms and give rise to many distressing symptoms. In thousands of such cases Bile Beans for Biliousness have restored vigour and cheerful health in the despairing and hopeless. Mrs. Annie East, of Thornton, near Horncastle, said to a reporter of the "Honcastle News" :—

I suffered from constant noises in my head and sharp pains across my back for many years. I frequently had sick headaches and fits of dizziness, so that I could not do my work. The pains across my back were so bad that I found it quite impossible to stoop. I was treated by a doctor several year ago, but made no progress. The ringing in my ears and buzzing noises in my head were a constant torture to me, and my back got so bad that I could not even lie in bed with comfort. I was so worn out with sickness and pain that I only weighed 8 stone 4lbs. Now my weight is 9 stone 8lbs.

"It was Bile Beans alone which wrought this wonderful change in me. As soon as I began taking Bile Beans, I noticed that my back was easier and I decided to stick to Bile Beans till I got better. I am now well and strong again, thanks to Bile Beans."

Bile Beans are a pure and perfect tonic alterative, composed only of Nature's finest medicinal herbs, roots, and vegetable essences, and cure liver stomach, and bowel disorders in a natural manner,

All chemists and medicine venders sell Bill Beans at Re. 1 and Rs. 2/4 per bottle, or it may be had post paid and packed free from the Bile Bean Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on receipt of Prices : Re. 1/2 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

FREE SAMPLE.—A free sample bottle of Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Manufacturing Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 20th Nov., 1906.



TREZO REMEDY CO., LONDON.

"TREZO TABLETS."

The Absolutely Safe and Certain cure for

Headache, Hemicrania (Half Headache,) Neuralgia and all NERVE PAINS,

CURES IN TEN MINUTES.

Sold at 12 Annas per bottle. Postage extra.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 82, MARKET, BOMBAY.

LOCAL AGENTS ; TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87	=	+ 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	96 1/4	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 5/8	=	+ 9/16
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 1/2	—	+ 1/8
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32 1/8	=	+ 1/8
2 months hence	32	=	
Spot in New York	71 3/4	=	+ 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·29	=	— 1
Berlin cheques	20·53 1-2	=	+ 1/4
New York Demand	4·86	=	+ 1/4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	6 "	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	5 1/4 "	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/2 "	—	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/2 "	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	4 3/4	=	— 1/2
7 day market loans	5 1/4	=	— 1/4

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £360,000.

WHEAT—Quiet
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 49 + 1/2 April-May value firmer.
Yellow Cawnpore 48 + 1/4 April-May sellers firmer.
Brown 48 1/4 April-May done firmer.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 46 1/2 + 1/4 Nov-Dec. buyers firm.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 9/16.
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Ville de Majunga and Olympia.
IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	firm
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	firm
Total Sales	8·000
Spot	5·86 + 12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9·3-8}
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	54,000
Futures closed	strong

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·63	5·59	5·57
plus 5	plus 4	plus 3
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May
5·58	5·59	5·60
plus 3	plus 3	plus 2
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
5·61	5·63	5·64
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1

Receipts at U. S. Ports	45,000
Do. last year	50,000
Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Do. do. Continent	9,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·30
Futures, month of Dec.	10·26+ 2 }*
Do. month of March	10·41+ 4 }

* Advanced owing to bull support and short covering and to buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 7/16
Futures, month of Dec	10·32—3
Do. month of Jan	10·36—3
Tone at close	barely steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in London	14,000
Total visible supply	3,430,000
	+200,000
Do. do. do. East Indian	138,000
Total quantity in sight	4,660,000
	+560,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Week's sales	54,000
Total Sold on Speculation	nil
Total Sold for Export	2,000
Total Forwarded to Consumers	114,000
Total Actual Exports	7,000
Total Imports	mutilated
Total Stock	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m, on 17 November.

Cotton	7,696 bales.
Wheat	5,993 cwts.
Linseed	3,959 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	304 "
Gingellyseed	22,293 "
Poppyseed	177 "
Groundnuts	348 "
Castorseed	4,692 "
Rice	2,430 "
Myrabollams	4,211 "
Cottonseed	10,675 "
Mowraseed	337 "
Gram	2,282 "
Jowar	1,709 "
Maize	6 "

BOMBAY, MONDAY EVENING.

Reports from the governing markets under Saturday's date show a slight check in the rapid advance in the cotton quotations of the past week. The weekly figures show an increase of 200,000 bales in the visible supply and of 560,000 bales in the quantity in sight, at 466,000 bales.

Our local market opened to-day very steady with an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 on Saturday's quotations But buyers were not operating and at the close the market is quiet and about Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower than the official rates noted below.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs.	13,16,808	Decrease
Other Deposits	"	32,27,226	do
Sundries	"	41,345	Increase

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	3,11,912	Decrease
Other Authorised Securities	"	3,800	Increase
Credits on Securities	"	1,45,748	do
Loans do.	"	8,86,691	do
Bills discounted & purchased	"	3,15,856	do
Balance with other Banks	"	1,97,556	Decrease
Sundries	"	4,681	Increase
Bullion	"	1,47,260	do
Cash	"	60,48,943	Decrease

The decline of 60 1/2 lakhs in the cash balance is caused by an increase in Trade demand of 50 1/2 lakhs a decline in Public deposit of 13 lakhs and a decrease in Banks investments of 3 lakhs.

The sterling exchange market is steady. Rupee Paper has declined owing to the drop in the Bank of Bombay cash balance. Shares are dull. Manekjee Petits have declined to Rs. 3,400.

EXCHANGE.—Tone Steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Bank Demand	...	...	...	1s. 4 1/8.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 7/16
Do.	6 do	do.		1s. 4 5/8.
French Francs	3 m/s sight D A			... 172
Marcks	3	do.	do. ...	... 140 3/4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight		... 167 1/2
Shanghai	30 do.	do.		... 229
Japan	30 do.	do.		... 149 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	... 96·3
1st Settlement. 30th November	... 96·3

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 19th Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	15th Nov.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	15th Nov.	7	do.
Bank of Madras	do.	18th Sept.	5	do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods,	Delivery.
Bengal, H G (Ry terms)	190	180	..	25 Jan.
S. Punjab M G (Ry terms)	194	186	..	25 Nov.
Do. (M.-G.)	193	185	..	25 Jan.
Oomrawattee (descriptions) M-G	212	206	..	do
Khandeish (M-G)	207	200	—	do
Julgaum (M-G)	209	202	..	do
Khundwa (M.G.)	...	208	...	do
Khangaum, fair staple (M-G) } Karanja do (M-G) } Akola do (M-G) }	213	207	..	do
Yeotmal (M. G.)	225	219	..	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	223	217	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	227	221	...	do
Broach (M.G.)	259	...	242	25 Mar.
Muttia (M. G.)	208	202	...	25 Jan.
Bengal M G	196	188	...	19 Jun.
Do.	194	186	...	25 Nov.
Do	193	185	..	25 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet bu tsteady.
Estimated sales	10,000 bales.
Imports	34,000 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·62	5·58	5·56
—1	—1	—1
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·58	5·58	5·60
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·61	5·63	5·64

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 10th Nov. 1906, as compared with the statement of 17th Nov. 1906 :—

	Nov. 10. Rs.	Nov. 17. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000	92,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office	54,44,478	38,90,949
Public Deposits at Branches	39,12,919	41,40,631
Other Deposits	8,63,79,714	831,52,488
Post Bills	19,278	19,554
Sundries	21,82,916	22,34,361
Rs.	11,71,38,590	11,26,33,183
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,44,31,546	1,41,19,623
Other authorised Securities	36,23,980	36,27,730
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	35,40,404	33,86,182
Loans do. do. do.	338,54,996	3,47,31,577
Bills discounted and purchased	341,93,670	2,48,09,596
Dead Stock	3,35,879	3,35,879
Stamps and Stationery	2,760	2,713
Bullion	6,14,760	7,02,099
Balance with other Banks	10,80,906	8,82,449
Sundries	2,33,833	2,37,504
Cash	401,86,943	3,41,37,980
	11,71,38,590	11,26,33,183

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FAWCETT—November 13, at Mirzapur, the wife of E. P. Fawcett, C. S., of a daughter.

WALKER—November 14, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain J. N. Walker, I. M. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SCRAFTON—ZORAB—November 14, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Elwin Bishop, Indian Army, son of J. Scrafton, Esq., to Eugenie Isoline, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col Zorab.

DEATHS.

LE FAUCHEUR—November 9, at Cocanada, Jules Le Faucheur, Merchant, and Consul for France, aged 66.

TENNIGKEIT—November 8, at Ghazipur, U. P., at the residence of his grand-father, Waldemar (Waldi), the dearly loved eldest child of the Rev. and Mrs. G. Tennigkeit, of Mozufferpore, aged 5 years and 10 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 1-58m., 1-56a. Low water, 8-0m., 7-50a.

Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m.

A RACE BETWEEN COOLIES.—Two large boilers were being conveyed along the Reay Road yesterday. The parties of coolies dragging the two boilers thought they might run a race between themselves. They did so and in their attempt with the boilers clashed into each other and many coolies were thrown on the road sustaining some slight injuries. One of them was found unconscious. He was picked up but before anything could be done he expired.

CHOLERA IN THE COMMON PRISON.—Cholera is rife in the H. M.'s Common Prison at Oomercarry. During Saturday and Sunday last there were detected twenty-six cholera cases. Within a very short time of the attack, five of the afflicted patients, who were all under trials, died of cholera, while twenty-one of them have been removed to the Arthur Road Hospital in accordance with a Government Resolution for isolation from the prison population. The prison authorities are busy taking the necessary preventive measures,

A MOTOR CAR ABLAZE.—Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldass' motor-car was ablaze through an accident yesterday. His driver, Tatia Ramji was repairing the petrol tank of the car in the compound of his master's bungalow at Girgaum, when the petrol tank exploded. The cause of the accident is believed to be the lamp which the man, was holding near the tank. The car was set ablaze but the servants of the house put the fire out, before either the police or the fire-brigade came up to the scene. The damage to the car is estimated at Rs. 1,500.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and officers of 1st Battalion, the G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Sylvia	J W Monk
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Selection	Ma Mie Rosette	Caryll
Song	Under the Bamboo Tree	Bob Cole
Selection	Sergeant Brue	Lehmanns
Valse	Avant Le Bal	Coote
Galop	Cyclists	Rupler

God save the King.

TENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION.—Yesterday afternoon, Lady Hughes opened a Sale of Work held in connection with the Tenana Bible and Medical Mission Local Fund, in the Hall of the Mission's Girls' High School, near the Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum. A number of ladies were present at the sale and the articles exposed at the stalles were superb, The stall keepers, who assisted Miss Wilson, the Secretary, were Mrs. Frank Anderson, Miss Sharp, Miss Trott, and Miss Kempbell. There were also three stalls in charge of the girls of the High School, where specimens of children's work done on the Kindergarten system, still life paintings in oil and water of flowers, leaves and plants and model work in mud and plaster were also exhibited, The ladies stalls contained children's clothes and fancy work done in England and sent out here by lady friends at home, who are annually assisting the sale in this shape. The sale closed at 7-30 p.m, to be continued to-day from 4-30 to 9-30 p.m,

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

(FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF NOV. 20, 1856.)

We mentioned a short time back that Lieutenant Templer, of the 3rd Bengal European Regiment, had been tried by court-martial for carelessly entrusting a sum of public money to a non-Commissioned officer who misappropriated it, and for rashly certifying signatures which he did not witness. His fault, as we said at the time, appeared to be the following a general but culpable practice, and we expressed a belief, almost a hope, that he would be let off very lightly. He has been convicted and sentenced to the loss of a step on the list of lieutenants, but the Commander-in-Chief has remitted the punishment substituting an exhortation to greater caution in future.

According to the "Calcutta Morning Chronicle" the Bombay Authorities have, on the suggestion of Sir Henry Leeke, applied for the loan of steamers from the Government of Bengal, which has notoriously none to spare that are worth having. Our contemporary adds that Sir Henry wants not only sea-going but inland steamers, the latter, it is supposed for the navigation of the Tigris and the Euphrates. The statement altogether is scarcely credible. The authorities here are not likely to ask for vessels which they know the Bengal Government has not got or cannot spare, nor yet for boats which it is clearly impossible to convey to the place where their services are supposed to be required. Having got from Calcutta two or three P. & O. Co.'s capacious steamers, we can be content without the Fire Queen and her little sisters; and we do not suppose that there is, even here, any one insane enough to propose the despatch of a river steamer down the Bay of Bengal and across the Arabian Sea.

The Elphinstone College has had the honour to be subject of an article in *The Times*. The leading journal of the world has reviewed Mr. Edward Howard's report on the Literature Examination, and has thereafter come to the same conclusion at which all intelligent and impartial critics have arrived, The article to which we referred is so largely made up of extracts from Mr. Howard's report which have become famous through India that we need not re-publish it in full. The public is, we think, almost tired of seeing how badly the Elphinstonians spell, how calmly they blunder, how boldly or unconsciously they plagiarise and would willingly forget the errors of the past in the hopes of the future,

The Times declares the report to be in some respects satisfactory, and even encouraging, it learns therefrom that "the India youth are not deficient in spirit," that "they attack English Literature and English poetry with zeal and eagerness;" that they decidedly affect the Anglican or European and display a landable ambition to be something more than Hindoos." All this is very true and very gratifying, But as *The Times* further observes it is unfortunate that the "native quickness means to want the solid aids of true scholarlike patience and attention to details—that application which masters the minutæ as well as the general features of a language.

The Mofussilite has heard a report that Major Cavanagh's mysterious mission really had Mutra for it destination, its object being the negotiation of a loan with Luchmee Chund, the well known capitalist there. Another rumour said that the Commissary General had instructions to effect similar arrangements with Joteepersand, the great Contractor. The last report relates to a fact that would be strange if true. It is not very long since Government was prosecuting or persecuting the same Joteepersaud for alleged frauds on its Commissariat and now to think of its asking pecuniary aid from its intended victim, Joteepersaud would have an excellent opportunity of playing the part of Shylock to John Company's Antonio, but we have little doubt that he would use it for a display of the most exemplary magnanimity. The whole story, however, seems incredible, and we must await its confirmation ere we can believe it. Some of our Calcutta contemporaries predict the opening of a new public loan at five or six per cent.. and this certainly seems more likely.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

Another European Victim.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 19.

Miss Elliot, residing in Nagar road, is the latest European victim of the Plague, She was attacked on Saturday.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A GOVERNMENT MAIL TONGA ATTACKED.

Dacoity Near Khed.

In the High Court, Appellate side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Rajya Rama and three others, who were in October last convicted by Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Poona, of dacoity and were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each, with a fine of Rs. 100 each, or in default six months' further rigorous imprisonment.

The four accused were charged with having, on the 4th June last, conjointly with three others, committed at Peth Ghat, Taluka Khed, the theft of property worth Rs. 1,305 from the Government Mail Tonga, and in doing so, voluntarily caused hurt to Ramchandra Narayen Barve and three others. It appears that, on the 3rd June, the principal complainant, R. N. Barve, head karkun of Junnar, had to go by the mail tonga from Poona to Junnar. With him, as the other passengers, were two persons as also the driver and the groom. In Mr. Barve's trunk were some Rs. 600 in sovereigns. The tonga reached Khed about 2 a. m. on the morning of the 4th June; and there the horses were changed. The party left Khed about 2-15 a. m., and driving some three or four miles came to a pass through the hills known as the Peth Ghat, when two or three stones fell on the tonga. The coachman exclaimed "there must be something up," and turned the horses' heads back to Khed. The five or six men came down from the hills, and closed round the carriage, hurling stones at the occupants. Mr. Barve was hit with stones several times, and once with a stick. Others were hit with sticks and stones. The robbers then came close up to the tonga and carried off the trunks and the mail bags. The groom and the coachman had also suffered severely. One stone struck the former on the head, and another on the shin. The whole affair lasted only half an hour. The robbers, with their spoil, disappeared down the side of the hill, Mr. Barve, who had walked some fifty yards from the tonga returned, rendered assistance to the groom, and the party drove back into Khed. There they first stopped at the stable and reported the matter; and Mr. Barve got out and walked to the Foujdar's house. Failing to find him, he went to the hospital, where he remained for six or seven days under treatment. Others made a report to the police. The jemadar went with the driver to the scene of the offence. There were large stones and sticks on the road; and beyond where the tonga had stopped were boulders piled up, so as to prevent a further passage. About this time a mallee from Chakan brought the jemadar a rope which he had found stretched across the road, and which he had untied so as to let his cart go through. The jemadar then searched the neighbouring jungle and found lying in every direction the passengers' trunks and clothes. He collected them, and after making panchnamas of the state of the road and of the discovery of the clothes, returned to Khed, where he restored them to the owners. The police obtained no clue to the dacoity until the 4th or 5th August. About this time, the chief constable of Ambegaon received information, connecting with the dacoity five persons, of whom four were the accused, and the fifth one Chima, who was still at large. On the 8th August at the village of Thakarwadi, the police called up the men on the roll-call. Among them were accused Nos. 1 and 2, and on their being taken to their houses, they made incriminatory statements, which led to the discovery of a portion of the missing property. No. 3 was called up, and he also made over some property to the police. No. 4 was caught in a ravine in another village. The Sessions Judge told the jury that His Majesty's mail had been stopped on the high road and Rs. 900 had been plundered from the mail bags besides what the passengers lost a few miles from the important post town of Khed. This was not a trial, therefore, which could be lightly dismissed by mere surmises. The jury unanimously found all the accused guilty, and they were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years each with a fine of Rs. 100 each, or further rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Their Lordships rejected the appeals.

PARTY TO A SUIT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Beaman.)

In the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday, their Lordships disposed of a civil application presented by one Balakrishna Srinivas Londe; the opponents to this application were one Ganpat Aba Dhole and Ramapa Bhikapa. Mr. Nilakant Atmaram appeared for the applicant.

The circumstances of the case are that opponent No. 2 obtained a decree against opponent No. 1 in the Lower Appellate Court and by a deed dated the 19th of February 1906, opponent No. 2 assigned to the applicant the said decree. Applicant therefore prays that he may be added as a respondent in an appeal pending in the High Court. His claim to be added as a respondent rests upon the fact that he is an assignee *pendente lite*.

Their Lordships observed that a person in that position could not claim a right to be added as a respondent under section 372, and it is impossible to hold that his presence before the Court is necessary to enable the Court to completely adjudicate upon the questions involved in the appeal.

Their Lordships therefore discharged the rule with costs.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshah Duvar presides at the fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commences this morning. There are in all eleven cases committed for trial, implicating twenty prisoners. Two of the cases have been committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate; three by Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate; two by Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, third Presidency Magistrate; two by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, fourth Presidency Magistrate; one by Mr. H. L. Pointer, first class Magistrate of Dharwar; and one by Mr. G. W. Watson, Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum. There is one case of murder; two cases of attempted murder; one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; one of rape and attempt of the same; while the rest are cases of ordinary offences. The following is a summary of the calendar :—

1. Shivamber Shivtahal and Panwasi Manu, committed by Mr. P. A. Dastur, for attempt to murder and abetment of the commission of attempt to murder.

2. Albert Edward O'Neil, committed by Mr. H. L. Pointer, first class Magistrate of Dharwar, for murder.

3. Gajanand Madangopal and Gulraj Bejnath, committed by Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, for falsification of accounts and criminal breach of trust.

4. Henry Soares, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, for criminal breach of trust.

5. Krishna Pandoo, alias Sonoo Banoo, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, for theft in a building.

6. Kirasing Sheorasing, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for house-breaking by night and theft in a building.

7. Christovus Menzes and seven others, committed by Mr. A. H. Aston, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and aiding and abetting of the same.

8. C. H. Henwood, committed by Mr. G. H. Watson, Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum, for rape and attempt of the same.

9. Gulamalli Abdulalli, committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, for theft as a servant and using as genuine a forged document.

10. Bhickoo Takia, committed by Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, for attempt to murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurst.

11. Luxmon Sadoo, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for house-breaking by night and theft in a builing.

In the No. 8 case two of the undertrials have died of cholera in the Common Jail, while two more are ill in the Hospital. The names of those who have died are: Custadio D'Souza and Christovan Menzes; those who are ill are: Celestino Sequiera and Xavier D'Souza, In No. 1 case, Panvasi Manu has died of cholera; in No. 5, Krishna Pandas. In No. 11 case, Laxman Sadas has been attacked by cholera.

POLICE COURTS.

ASSAULT BY A PORTUGUESE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, a Portuguese, named John Thomas D'Cunha, was prosecuted for disorderly behaviour at Byculla on Friday last. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. Evidence showed that there was bad blood between the accused and one L. F. Gonsalves, both residents of Thana. On the day in question the accused gave the complainant a violent push as the latter was entering a tram-car. Accused also struck the complainant violently on the head with a stick. The defence was that the complainant had first attacked the accused who had defended himself. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20. The accused was also bound over for six months in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursandas Chubildas, Sub-Inspector Valentine charged Rozario Gomes, a goan, with theft of electroplated forks and spoons valued at Rs. 4 belonging to the s.s. Shahjan. From the evidence of Captain Oliver, Commander of the steamer it appeared that accused was employed on board the vessel for some time and had an access to the forks and spoons on the steamer. The accused stole the property on Saturday and went to the shore, where he was arrested by the police on suspicions. Accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 25 with the alternative of ten days' rigorous imprisonment,

PRIVATE UNDER DEPORTATION.

BEFORE Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Morris charged Walter Price, a discharged soldier from the Prince of Wales' Borderers, under deportation to England with removing steel trunk and loather bags containing pieces of wearing apparel valued at Rs. 300 belonging to Mr. D. McDonald Manager of Messrs. Phillimore and Company. Complainant was living in the Prince of Wales' Hotel at Apollo Road where the accused called on Saturday and desired a drink. Complainant did not offer anything to the accused who left the room and complainant went to the dining room. During complainant's absence from the room accused sent some coolies to remove the property of the complainant, placed it in a Victoria and drove on. The police arrested him in the street on suspicion and he was taken back to the Hotel where the complainant identified his property. Nine months ago the accused was convicted in Quetta of cheating in respect of a bicycle and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Accused was on that account discharged from the regiment and was under deportation to England. In the present case he pleaded he was drunk and did not know what he was about. The Magistrate would not accept the plea and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PENAL SETTLEMENT.

Not from the Convict's Point of View.

How many of you know the Andamans? That fairy land of the Bay of Bengal; for fairyland it is to the plain dweller—the wretched inhabitant of Calcutta who sees nothing in nature to relieve the eye higher than the road bridge over Tollys' nullah.

I left Calcutta one Friday morning and getting clear of the Sandheads at 3 o'clock on the Saturday afternoon arrived at Port Blair, the centre of the Andaman Settlement, at 9 a. m. on the Tuesday.

I can see the place still, as I saw it then, high island all round you, wooded like a Scotch lock, with the houses on Ross Islands all round you, wooded like a Scotch lock, with the houses on Ross Island, embowed on trees, rising gradually to Government House at the summit.

My lucky star was up in the heavens and a call on the Governor brought me an invitation to go round the Islands with him in the station ship.

Our first call was Barren Island. Barren indeed towering in the centre is the perfect sugar cone of an extinct volcano. Lava runs down to the landing place, and if you attempt the ascent of the cone except at one particular spot you find yourself slipping on ashes one step down to every 2 steps up. Some of us tried this and after violent exertion did one-third of the distance to the summit. This was enough for me and choosing a large flat stone, I sat upon it and did a little Biarritz work to the foot of the cone.

The island is overrun by goats and after a little shikar after these we embarked. I got one skin, but goat in India appeals too much to one of the five senses and ere long I was not sorry to see the last of that particular hide.

A touching incident always comes to my mind in connection with this trip. Our Captain was the owner of a very charming little terrier, which went ashore with us. Two boatloads landed and by some misunderstanding the dog was left behind. I went back in one boat to look for her, and as we approached the landing place, we saw her lying on the shore waiting for us. When we came in fairly close she took to the water and swam out, and I have never known anything more womanly or more touching than the way in which, after being taken into the boat, she laid her head on my knee and fairly sobbed. I have never known a dog do quite the same, and I do not want to have such an experience again. It went too close to the heart for repetition. Poor wee doggie, marooned on almost a desert Island!

Up anchor, and away for Narkoudam arriving early at a glorious Island—volcanic certainly, but quiescent many centuries earlier than Barren Island, which was, I believe in eruption early in the 19th century. Narkoudam is dotted in green from the summit to the sea—where we landed there was a small strip of sandy beach practically the only landing place on the Island. Apart from its beauty the chief interesting feature of Narkoudam is that on it breed a species of Hornbill—a Toucan—the large billed bird which we all have seen in zoos and picture books. Strangely enough this particular species is found nowhere, except on Narkoudam, it does not even inhabit any of the other Islands of the group. To look at it is not beautiful, to eat—especially jugged—it is a dream!

Off again at 10-30 and at 4-30 we were at Caddell Bay—on the N. Island. The chief interest lay in a deserted Andamanese Village—the most primitive style of hut merely a shelter of leaves. We lay then for the right and landing again in the morning had some bitter experience with a small red ant, which seems to think that intruders in the jungle should be discouraged.

11-30 A. M. under weigh for Payat Island—landed there next morning walking to Observation Point—a station for the trigonometrical survey of the Islands the year before. Here there is a cave in which the sea swallows build and their nests are closely allied to those edible ones of Chinese fame.

This cave was somewhat dangerous—exposed to the full westerly swell—and some of us were very nearly washed out to sea, before our inspection was finished. That afternoon we made the mainland again after an inspection of an outlying Island called Ruf Island. I took an opportunity of coming off to the ship in an Andamanese canoe, a dug out with an outrigger. I took the steering oar and with an Andamanese in the bow and found that some little experience of Canadian canoeing in the Thames, was sufficient to put me safely aboard again, in spite of a moderate sea running at the time.

The next day was Sunday, and shortly after getting under weigh we—was it the day that caused it—bumped over a coral reef, fortunately doing damage only to our sudden post, which our able Engineer overcame, in speedy time. It was hard luck as when we struck we should have found according to records some 6 fathoms of water. That evening we arrived at Kwangtung Hartu, a comfortable place when you are once in but with a nasty reef outside,

Next day we did a launch run through Humpay's Straits to the Eastern side of the Island. The chief feature of the plan is the Mangrove swamps coming down to the water's edge and right out into the water when the tide is high.

Off again next day for Port Blair though Macpherson Straits and arriving that afternoon completed a most delightful cruise of a week's duration. The way our Captain handled the steamer through the narrow Macpherson Straits, with a rudder bent and shaky was a delight. All credit to him for a bold man and a sailor.

N.

The vegetable vendors of Gya Chouk have gone on strike on account of alleged police *zoolum* and have represented their grievances to the Collector.

YACHTING IN BOMBAY.

Commencement of the Season.

(FROM OUR YACHTING CORRESPONDENT.)

It takes some time to get accustomed to the ways of the East. After a few years one gets accustomed to things going the wrong way round and after all it doesn't matter very much. Writing from right to left comes to much the same in the end as the reverse operation and there are many other things in this world that can be done as well from either end, bar catching snakes. Here we are therefore joyfully beginning our yachting season just at the time when in the old country we should have seen the last of our beloved boats for many months and should have settled down to endure as best we could the fogs and other joys of winter.

One way or another we seem to have been late this year with the boats. Last Saturday week it was hoped that the season would have been inaugarated but alas! there were not enough entries to fill the card. Races were provided on Saturday for three classes the A and B classes combined the Tomtits and Small boat Handicap class and for the new D class. This latter deserves more than a parting mention as it is an effort to provide amusement for a class of sportsmen who up to the present have not had an opportunity of showing what they can do except against odds which were too heavy for even the most sanguine temperaments. This class will admit practically anything that is propelled by sail power and used for pleasure purposes. It is intended primarily for the slow and comfortable cruising yachts but will also include such boats as while not actually belonging to those in charge of them, yet are occasionally used for pleasure purposes, such as ships boats and the like.

As there was only one entry for the A & B class race this fell through. For the D. class there was a sporting entry of four boats. Three of these came under the heading of Service boats and hailed from that picturesque spot known as Butcher Island being sailed by the N. C. O.'s of the Submarine Mining company. The fourth was the well known cruising yacht *Ranzo*, belonging to Capt. W. F. Potts, for so many years a mainstay of the sport in Bombay. There was a light breeze from the westward when the four boats were despatched at 3-15 p. m. by Mr. Daniels. All four were well up to the line and the picturesqueness of the scene was greatly increased by the amazing ingenuity of the Submarine Miners in the matter of balloon canvas. The origin of the strange and wonderful sails that bellied in the breeze is mercifully buried in obscurity but surely they are not included in the official inventory. The *Invicta* showed us an entirely novel method of making a flying start. She came quietly down to the line, came round a little above it and then proceeded to brail up her mainsail after the fashion of a Medway barge. Then the tied caught her and she drifted solemnly back stern first till she was exactly over the line when she let go her mainsail again and quickly gathering way proceeded cheerfully on her course.

All the boats were well together at the start but the *Ranzo* with her large sail spread was too good for the heavy Service boats in such a light breeze and quickly ran away. The *Swale* got out of the breeze shortly after the start and was hung up for some time. *Ranzo* got to North Karanja buoy with a good lead which she never lost again proving an easy winner.

The *Swin* and the *Invicta* made a close race of it all the way home rounding Tucker beacon practical together and were again together at North Karanja when that buoy was rounded the second time. Working back to windward the greater draught of the *Swin* told in her favour but the *Invicta* hung on to her gamely and finished well within her time. Although there was officially no second prize for this race the R. B. Y. C., in true sporting spirit, decided to award a special consolation prize to the *Invicta* which I am sure, was much appreciated by her sporting crew.

The second race on the programme was started at 3-30. Six boats got away well together, *Meg*, *Lapwing*, *Clutha*, and *Tomtit* crossing the line in a bunch close to the Schooner while *Coralie* and *Maud* elected for the lee end which proved an error of judgment. In the run down to North Karanja *Meg*, *Lapwing*, *Clutha* and *Tomtit* kept each other close company. Near the buoy *Meg* tried to blanket *Clutha* which was leading but had not counted on Lapwing which promptly served *Meg* the same trick, the result being that *Tomtit* rounded first followed by *Clutha* with *Lapwing* and *Meg* neck and neck behind.

Tomtit unfortunately miscalculated the amount of paint on her side and added to it some of the paint recently applied with such liberality by the harbour authorities to the buoy. According to yacht-racing etiquette she should have given up at once but did not do so, which added interest to the race as she at once showed how much a new suit of sails has improved her by sailing steadily away from the rest of the fleet.

Reaching up to Tucker beacon, *Clutha* increased her lead over *Lapwing* and *Meg* and had a useful bit in hand on rounding for the run to North Karanja. All set spinnakers with the usual wealth of diction which that operation demands and quickly ran back to the buoy across a racing ebb-tide.

Tomtit, officially speaking, out of the race, sailing very fast in the light breeze, rounded with a good lead which she proceeded to increase steadily on the way home. *Clutha* was first round of the boats still in the race, with *Lapwing* followed by *Meg*, not far behind. *Coralie* was some distance astern and *Maud* behind her again. *Coralie* preceede to execute some novel evolutions at the buoy which appeared to wraping her spinnaker round her centre board and seemed to require much swimming on the part of the crew. Did not some gentleman engaged in the pursuit of some sort of large game known as a "Snark," get his bowsprit mixed with his rudder, like a puppy hunting his tail. Though lost in admiration at the masterly manoeuvres of *Coralie Maud* kept firmly to the even tenor of her way not being tempted to emulate the feats of seamanship exhibited and passed her during their execution. After clearing North Karanja buoy *Lapwing* closely as ever followed by *Meg* began to work out on *Clutha's* weather and passed her close to Middle Ground Buoy. From this point in the struggle between *Clutha Lapwing* and *Meg* was one worthy to be chronicled with the feats of the heroes of the days of Homer, that Rudyard Kipling of Greece. *Lapwing* had about ten yards lead of *Clutha* and about twice that of *Meg* and the three started to make short tacks in for home. *Lapwing* worked away yard by yard from *Clutha* neither boat losing a chance while *Meg* sailed in the usual masterly manner managed to also pass *Clutha*.

Lapwing led *Meg* in close up to the R. I. M. S. "Canning" and then in fear of being blanketed by the ship went about. *Meg* held on and just managed to clear the Canning's stern getting into a little patch of wind which *Lapwing*, fifty yards away missed. Next time the two met *Meg* was just clear and crossing *Lapwing's* bow went about sharply for the purpose of executing the manoeuvre known in yachting language of as "weather bowing," in plain English, taking the wind out of her sails. *Lapwing* was not to be caught napping and was round in the opposite tack in an instant. Round went *Meg* again and again *Lapwing* spun like a top. I cannot say for certain how many times the two waltzed round each other jas to the onlooker, the spectacle was one that suggested a hurried visit to the nearest specialist in "Delirium tremens" but finally the two straigtened themselves out again and headed for the schooner *Meg* still holding her short lead. *Lapwing* could not catch her doughty opponent and *Meg* crossed the line, a clever winner by 45 seconds. *Clutha* had not been doing so well close in to the shore and did not save her time on *Lapwing* which won the first prize on the handicap the second going to *Clutha*. *Meg* won the class prize *Tomtit* being disqualified for touching North Karanja buoy as before recounted. *Maud* and *Coralie* sailed a good race between themselves for the last place, which was taken by *Coralie*. *Maud* was handicapped on such a light day by the weight of her crew which was more suitable for heavy weather than for light breezes. Altogether a very pleasant afternoon's sport and a happy augury for another successful season under the flag of the Royal Bombay Yach Club.

LATEST BETTING FOR THE ARMY CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 19.

The following are the latest quotations for the Army Cup :—

Dilarjang	5 to 4.
Pasha	5 to 1.
Cinque Ports	6 to 1.
Lomond	8 to 1.
Sublime	10 to 1.
Promise	15 to 1.
Peninsular	20 to 1.

Longer odds on the others.

THE DERBY GOLD CUP.

A special telegram to the *Asian* gives the following details :—Derby Gold Cup (handicap) of 2,000 sovs 250 sovs in plate and the remainder inspecie; winner of any race after the weights are published October value 150 sovs. 5lb. of two such races or one value sovs 7lbs, of any race value 400 sovs 10lbs selling races in all cases excepted, of the Liverpool Cup 14lb extra second to recive 100 sovs and the third 50 sovs out of the stakes; entrance 5 sov each, the only forfeit if declared by Tuesday, October 30, 15 sovs in addition if not so declared, and 15 sovs extra for starters. One mile and six furlongs.

Ld Derby's br f Gourd, by Persimmon—Canterbury Pilgrim, 4yrs, 6st 3l bs............J Plant 1

Hon Mr A A Apar's ch aus b Great Scot, by Lochiel—Scotch Mary aged 7st 13lb F. Templeman 2

Mr J Buchanan's ch c Golden Measures, by Florizel II—Fairy Gold 4 yrs 8st 6lb ....B Lyndsay 3

Mr W M G Singer's br c Moneton, by Melton—Lottie Hampton, 3yrs 7st 12lb........................ 0

Mr J Farquharson's br or g Dalhothi by Seneschal—Esperance, aged 7st 11lb........................ 0

Mr G A Prentic's br c Hengist, by Queen, Birthday—Merry Wife, 5yrs 7st 7lb 0

Sir E Cassel br c Killeagh, by Killyleagh—Wheat, 3 yrs 7st 3lb 0

Mr G Faber b h Mountain Rose by Bushfield—Rose Boot, 6ys 7st 1lb........................ 0

Mr H J King's b h Whim Crown by Crowberry—Sedge Warbler, 3yrs 7st........................ 0

Mr W R Wyndham's b c Meskos, by Desmond—Canterbury Belle, 3yrs, 6st 2lb........................ 0

Ld Dalmeny's b c Maundy, by Persimmon—Cheque 3yrs 6st 0

Mr C Hibbert's bg Magic Balm, by Balsamo—Therese 3yrs 6st........................ 0

(Winner trained by Hon G Lambton.)

Betting : 8 to 1 against Golden Measure 9 to 1 against Great Scot, 25 to 1 against Gourd.

Gourd made all the running and won by twelve lengths ; half a length between second and third,

Commenting on the race the *Asian* says :—The Hon. Mr. A. A. Apcar is to be sympathised with on Great Scot's defeat ; his running, however, shows that the horse has got over his recent sever cough and should encourage Gilpin to have a cut in at the Manchester Handicap to-day week and even to keep him in training for another season. Gourd, "Scottie's" victor, is the greatest jade in training, and time after time has let in Mr. George Lambton's friends and now, when obviously not "expected," comes out and exhibits her private form. At Ascot she was a 9 to 4 favourite for the Stakes and ran seventh and again deceived in the Northumberland Plate in which she finished sixth, while in the Goodwood Plate she was not in the first nine and in the Ebor Handicap ran last but one. It was not till September 28th when she ran second to Horn Head in the Newmarket Handicap that she showed any merit, a performance that was followed by another second, to Peter's Pride, in the Horley Handicap at Gatwick on October 16th and a fourth in the Rutland Plate at the Newmarket Houghton Meeting.

THE RANEE OF BARODA.

Reception by Bombay Ladies,

A large representative gathering was held at Sheth Dhramsey Morarjee Gokaldas's China Baug on Sunday evening under the auspices of the three leading clubs of the Hindoo ladies, viz., the Arya Mahila Samaj, the Hindoo ladies Social Club and the Gujerati Hindoo Stri Mandal to give a warm and hearty welcome to H. H. the Maharani Chimnabai Saheb Gaikwar. For this occasion the vast compound of the Baug and spacious hall were tastefully decorated with bunting and flowers. Ladies of other communities had also graced the meeting, the Gujaratis and Dakhnis preponderating. In all about more than 700 ladies were present among whom were the following :—H. H. the Begum of Janjira, Mrs Fayi, Mrs Harischandra Pitale, Lady Bhalchandra, Mrs K Natrajan, Mrs Mudholkar, Mrs Agakhan, Mrs Nagordas Narotamdas, Mrs Zarverbai Bhimji, Mrs Childe, Mrs Faiz, Mrs Ramdutt Desai, Mrs Karsondas Chabildas, Mrs Lukmavi, Mrs Lalsing, Mrs Ananji Nanji, Mrs Gulabchand Damnia, Mrs Madhowji Damodar Thakersi. At 5-15 p. m. the Maharani Saheb arrived at China Baug with Princess Indira Raja when Mrs N G Chandavarkar the President of the Reception Committee and other ladies of the Committee representing the three Associations welcomed the Maharani Saheb and accompanied her to the hall and seated her on a massive silver chair. At this time suitable songs composed specially for the occasion were sung by 10 Gujarati ladies. Mrs. Nanu Kothare and Mrs Jamnabai Nagindas Sakai then made speeches welcoming the Maharani Saheb on behalf of the clubs. After this Miss Sumati Kothare played an "Dilruba" and then the Maharani Saheb Princess Indera Raja and H. H. the Begaum Saheb of Janjira were garlanded and were presented koonkoo pan and attar, H. H. the Maharani Saheb then rose to speak and expressed her great satisfaction at the progress made by the Hindoo ladies in Bombay. She said that the work to be done for ameliorating the condition of Hindoo women should be undertaken both by women and men together and if that was done it was not impossible for us to have women of the glorious type of ancient India. She then thanked the Presidents of the three clubs and the audience for the entertainment got up in her honour and concluded by saying that this meeting would be remembered by her as typical of Hindoo ladies' goodwill and wishes for her. Mrs. Chandavarkar then made a short speech thanking the Maharani Saheb and Princess for accepting the invitation. Flowers and Pan Supari were then distributed and the meeting was dissolved.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 16.

Conditions in the southwest of the Bay are still rather unsettled and rainfall occurred in Ceylon but none in any other part of India and Burma.

In Burma humidity decreased and the skies are nearly clear while the temperature has fallen slightly in the interior of Upper Burma and is now everywhere normal or in defect.

In the Northeast of India and Orissa cloud has become lighter and except in Assam humidity has fallen and the temperature is slightly above normal.

In the Central Provinces the skies have become slightly cloudy and the humidity there and in the United Provinces and Central India is unchanged while the temperature is now in slight excess.

In the Northwest of India the skies are clear and humidity has follen while the temperature is still about 5° above normal.

In the Peninsula the skies are clear or lightly clouded and in Bombay humidity his decreased slightly while the temperature is approximately normal everywhere.

The weather is likely to be dry generally in India and Burma, but rain is possible in the extreme South of the Peninsula.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 19TH NOVEMBER 1906.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general, Rapeseed doing well. Wheat sowings continue. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rapeseed flourishing. Food grains doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Khamgaon.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arrivals increasing. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Broach.—Bright, weather. Cold mornings. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and showing bolls. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Unusually cool. Cotton plants flourishing, showing balls and want fine weather. Cotton in low grounds doing well, but poor on high land. Crop prospects generally good.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, on sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton larger area sown this year and picking partially begun. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rain muchneeded generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—Seasonable. Cotton plants continue to show more improvement. What larger area sown this year.

Bellary—Brights, no sign of rain. Cotton plant flourishing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, 19th NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by small amounts all over the reporting area.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Deesa and the lowest 52° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—In the extreme south the sky is locally cloudy but almost clear elsewhere.

Rain.—Madras reports light rain.

Weather continues fine in the Bombay Presidency. Winds are of cyclonic character in Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast.

N. LESLIE.

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 1906.

OUR COMING VISITOR.

PREPARATIONS for the coming of the Amir—whom his subjects style his Majesty and we his Highness—proceed apace in such parts of India as it is hoped he will visit. So far we only know him as an amiable neighbour, a faithful ally and as the most capable of the sons of Abdur Rahman. We shall be on much better terms with him than at present in the course of a couple of months, for then many of our chief officials will be personally acquainted with him. At the present moment there are few who know the Amir but as the average British subject knows the King. That being so we are indebted to Mr. A. H. Grant, I.C.S., for paving the way to a more intimate acquaintance with the Amir, by recounting in the pages of *Blackwood* his stay at the Court of his Highness, when he travelled to Kabul as Political Assistant to the Dane Mission. Two years ago, it will be remembered, Sir L. Dane, Mr. Dobbs, Lieut.-Colonel Malleson, Mr. Grant, Major Norman, Captain Brooke and Captain Turnbull, with five Indian gentlemen attaches, went on a Mission to Kabul. Their meeting with his Highness is graphically narrated by Mr. Grant, who describes him as a broad-shouldered, powerful man, somewhat below middle height, who "reminded one curiously of pictures of our own King Henry VIII. His face is strong and decided and lights up charmingly when he speaks and smiles. His manner is very regal, perfectly composed, courteous and commanding." That his Highness regarded the despatch of the mission as of good omen was gathered from his welcome : "I trust it will act as a burnisher to brighten the friendship which has existed between the two countries for nearly seventy years and which was renewed and strengthened by my revered father twenty-six years ago." Paying tribute to the late Amir, Mr. Grant proceeds to moralise on the exigencies of history and national characteristic. Here is a people, he exclaims, untamed as any on earth, advanced, indeed, for the Middle East, but a thousand years behind the West in the arts of peace. Here is a dynasty, founded with our good-will, twenty-six years ago, to govern as best it may, conformably with the maintenance of external peace. "The wonder is not that the ruler of Afghanistan rules with whips but that he can rule without scorpions." The late Amir, a lion ruling wolves, for the first time in history consolidated the wild peoples of Afghanistan into one orderly kingdom, crushing the isolated feudal power of the local chiefs and welding the country into a homogeneous whole. In thus doing he "had recourse to methods of repression and punishment which would find but little favour at Exeter Hall ; but that these methods were the only methods possible no one who has lived among Pathans would for a moment deny."

We agree that there is every reason to be thankful that so strong and unflinching a ruler was forthcoming for the task and that the present Amir finds the good work of his father lives after him and that such drastic measures as he resorted to are not now often called for. Yet we do not gather that the people are happy, or that the small amount of recorded crime among them may be taken as evidence of excessive virtue. Mr. Grant recognised on every face the shadow of a cloud—a shifty uneasy glance of the eye, the gloom of an abiding fear. This may have been the result of the fact that wherever the members of the Mission went they were strongly guarded by soldiers of whose good intentions the people were not fully convinced. For in the words of Mr. Grant, "as in Imperial Rome, so in Kabul to-day, no man knows when the charge of treason may not tap at his door, and he be hurried off secretly, no man knows whither. In the comparative security of democratic freedom, hard won after centuries of political development, we are apt to raise our hands in holy horror that such things should be, forgetful that liberty cannot be gained or granted in a day and that the nation, as the individual, must pass through inevitable phases before it can attain political or social emancipation." In Kabul intrigue is rife, There are plotters ever busy and the people notoriously fickle. Hence he who rules Afghanistan must rule it with an iron rod and when he strikes must strike hard. Punishments are deterrent, for leniency would be fatal in a place where the agency for the detection and prevention of crime is necessarily so weak and defective. We are asked to remember these facts and to keep always in mind characteristics of the people he is called upon to rule, when judging the Amir, his methods and those of the people he will bring with him. That his Highness is invariably courteous and that he sets a wonderful example to his subjects around him is evidenced by many little incidents Mr. Hart mentions in his remarkably instructive article.

That his Highness will profit much by his visit to India hardly admits of any doubt. He will see our military strength, probably also something of our naval defences. But he will also have opportunities for studying our institutions, of our our effinence and our Municipal administration. It is true that in his Highness's country there are factories and mills and workshops which can turn out products very little inferior to our own. But in the Afghan cities sanitation is almost unknown and though we cannot teach him as much as we ought to be able to, we can still instruct such officers as his Highness may bring with him how they may materially improve the conditions of life in Kabul. The Amir will bring with him officers fully as wide awake and as observant as any of those we sent to visit him. And they will carry home as minute details of our daily life, of our cities, even of our fortifications, as our officers did of theirs. Not merely out of good-will towards the Amir's personal staff but in the interests of those they will leave behind them, and to whom they will return, we must take care that besides military displays they have ample opportunities of investigating those points the study of which will help to ameliorate the condition of the semi-savage tribes with whom they will again come in contact. They may probably learn how to lay out their towns and villages to best advantage. They may learn the advantages of sanitation, for even in Kabul, sanitation leaves much to be desired, and, as Mr. Grant says : "We had much reason to be thankful that our visit was in winter, when the kindly frost congealed what would otherwise have been dangerous to health and offensive to sense. When epidemic cholera appears, as it has many times appeared in the summer, the wonder is that the City is not all but annihilated." Fortunately the Amir has directed his attention to the matter and there is hope that he will bring with him such of his subjects as may profit by their observations and prove of valuable assistance to such medical officers as the Amir entertains, and a general improvement in the sanitary, as well as the moral conditions of life in Afghanistan may be one of the chief results of the visit of Hubibullah Khan.

IMPORTANT IRRIGATION.

THE necessity for progress in the schemes for irrigation in those parts of India where cultivation, unaided, is almost impossible and where the presence of canals means the utilising of vast tracts of country otherwise more or less void, is too fully appreciated on all sides to need any further demonstration. The only question that remains is the method of putting the theory into practice and on this point the Government of India rarely lays itself open to anything approaching serious criticism. Our contemporary, the *Pioneer*, gives an account of the Upper Swat canal and incidentally shows a side value of irrigation. The existing "protective" Swat River canal has proved that the turbulent peasantry of that part of the Peshawar, Division on the north of the Kabul river, are eager to avail themselves of the benefits of irrigation and are now gradually settling down ; in fact, the official report on the subject says of it "started twenty-nine years ago as a protective work, not expected to pay and received by the people with incredulity, suspicion or hostility, it has now for many years yielded a return of ten per cent. on the capital cost and has been one of the most potent factors for spreading peace and prosperity in the Peshawar District." It will indeed be an approach towards the millennium if the question of tribal trouble on the frontier be eventually settled not by force of arms, but by so simple a thing as water. The existing canal takes off from the Swat River at Abazai and runs through Marden throwing out a subsidiary canal to the Kalpani river. The formation of the ground limits its scope to about one hundred and seventy thousand acres, but Mr. Benton now proposes to increase that area. This scheme is the Upper Swat Canal and its power is obtained by taking off from the river much higher up than Abazai so as to give a system of canals North and East of the present irrigated area. The work will probably be taken in hand in the course of the next financial year and for an estimated cost of one hundred and seventy-eight lakhs nearly four hundred thousand acres will benefit.

The present canal cost less than thirty-seven lakhs and is described as "protective" so that the anticipated return of eight per cent. on the new scheme is probably moderate. The proposed head works are to be at Chakdarah, care being taken that there is no interference with the supply of the Abazai works. But between Chakdarah and the tracts to be irrigated lies the Malakand range and it is on account of this that the new work assumes such magnitude. The driving of tunnels for canals is not a novelty, as our contemporary points out, the expedient having been tried at Periyar in South India. The work at Swat, however, presents far greater difficulties for spurs and ravines have to be negotiated before the actual tunnelling to the Dargai nullah can be started. Having conducted the water as far as this the engineers will then proceed to distribute it to the tracts to be irrigated. To the south-west will run the Abazai branch with various distributaries which will serve the country west of the road from Dargai to Jelala, over 71,000 acres being commanded. Tube syphons will have to be used as the land is much broken up by ravines. The main canal will follow a south-easterly course from Dargai and will be known as the Machae branch. It will have three subsidiary branches, the Pehur, Indus and Maira, which will in all command over 362,000 acres. Mountain spurs will have to be tunnelled at various points and there will be many crossings over nullahs, but the main alignment will be kept at a high level so as to give a good flow of water into the distributaries. Six tunnels, in all totalling 3,625 feet in length, will be built. The soil is stiff and rich, similar to that irrigated by the Swat River Canal, and it only needs water in order to produce good crops of wheat, barley, maize, *sarson* and rice. The side issue of electrical generation at the Dargai nullah is also pointed out. We have before referred to the enormous benefit available to transport in Peshawar by the use of water-generated electricity instead of coal and the drop of three hundred feet at the Dargai nullah offers ideal conditions for turbine driving. The present scheme necessarily deals with the project only from the point of view of irrigation engineers, but there are these other possibilities and it will probably be found that the hoped for return of eight per cent. on the outlay is scarcely half of what the actual return will be.

THE TRAINING OF OFFICERS.

IF an officer is to undergo all the training Mr. Haldane apparently wishes, he will be almost as old as Methuselah before he can qualify for field rank. According to this morning's telegrams a Consultative Committee has been formed to advise on the business training of administrative officers. Mr. Haldane is anxious that there shall be no more blunders of the type revealed by the Stores Inquiry and we must give him credit for sincerity of purpose. *Ne sutor ultra crepidam* is an excellent motto, nevertheless, and we should have preferred to see the Secretary of State for War provide better facilities for studying the "War-game" than attempting to give them commercial instruction. Reuter's version is that the idea is only to teach administrative officers. Mr. Haldane went further than that in his speech at the opening of the Reading University College. He said that the War Office had decided to train officers to the same high level in administration as they trained staff officers, and he had arranged with Professor Mackinder to make a beginning at the London School of Economics. In that way he hoped, if the Army were again called upon to deal with supplies, to be able to send out soldiers trained in the highest civilian principles, who would be fixed with the responsibility for what they did and be made accountable for the highest service. A case is on record in which a practical parent discussing his son's desire for arms as a profession, enquired : "How are you going to make a living ?" "Well," replied the youth, "if you cannot give me an allowance I can go into the Pay Department or the Commissariat," "If you want to soldier you shall soldier," was the stern reply ; "if you want to deal with money I will get you a clerkship in a bank ; if you want business, go into Harrad's —if transport into Carter, Patterson's or Pickford's. You can join the Volunteers for a uniform." And if we want soldier officers they must "soldier" and study tactics and strategy and fortification and reconnaisance and signalling. If we want an army—the finest and best in the world, as Mr. Haldane says—we must have soldiers strategists, gunners, sappers, marksmen, men-at arms, and leaders of men, not corn-factors and provision-dealers and shoe-makers. Let the auxiliaries find these and let the citizen soldier become the army contractor and the carrier.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

THE Government of India presumably gill evacuate Dthala, the Aden Hinterland as it costs more than it is worth—which is not very much. In consequence of local disputes as to the boundary of the British area, an Anglo-Turkish Commission was appointed in April 1901 to demarcate the frontier, and four years later an agreement was signed determining the boundary of the hinterland from Bana river to Sheik Murad on the Red Sea. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast from Perim to the Muscat territory at Ras Sar. But this arrangement will probably not be affected by the latest resolve of Government. The delimitation was attended by serious difficulties and some loss of life. The garrison which is to march out in the course of a few days is commanded by Major Koe with Capt. McWatters as Staff Officer and Captain Gibson R. A. M. C. as Station Medical Officer. It consists of a detachment of the Aden Troop, a section of Royal Garrison Artillery, a wing of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, the 81st Pioneers and a section of No. 6 British Field Hospital.

H. E. LORD LAMINGTON will preside at St Andrew's dinner in Bombay, for which arrangements are now completed.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. "Macedonia" with the outward Mails of the 9th instant left Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

MR. Fisher, the District and Sessions Judge of Bengal, has been retired on an invalid pension.

LORD Kitchener, after inspecting the Camp arrangements at Agra, will proceed to Meerut.

THE 4th Battery of the Royal Field Artillery is to move from Ahmedabad to Nasirabad this cold weather.

SIR Denzil Ibbetson, the Revenue Member, who is at present visiting Burma, leaves Rangoon on the 3rd of December and reaches Calcutta on 6th.

MAJOR-General Duperier, Director-General of Military Works, left Simla on tour of inspection on the 16th and will be in Bombay shortly.

As at present arranged Mr. Sly, the Officiating Director-General of Agriculture, will continue to officiate during Mr. Mollison's three months' extension of leave.

MR. Meyer, Secretary in the Army Finance Department at present touring through the Madras Presidency, reaches Calcutta on the 25th of November and General Scott, the Military Supply Member of Council, on the 28th.

A FEW weeks ago reference was made to the fact that the record price, Rs. 85 per bale, had been paid for a parcel of fine jute. This record has since been surpassed, Rs. 95 per bale having been paid this week for a small lot.

THE Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, has sanctioned the opening to traffic of the Kasaragod-Kundla section of the Azhikal-Mangalore Railway. The date of opening will be announced later.

THE *Statesman* says that the Calcutta Port Commissioners are to be congratulated upon having secured Mr. H. J. Hilary as their Secretary in succession to Mr. Harvey. Mr. Hilary, who is a University man, has done good work during his service on the East Indian Railway, particularly as Secretary to the Railway Conference. He possesses two most useful qualifications for his new post, namely, common-sense and tact.

SUFFICIENT support having been promised to justify further steps being taken towards the formation of a Photographic Society in Bombay, a meeting of those interested will be held on Wednesday, 21st instant, at 6-30 p.m. prompt at No 30, Watsons Annexe, with a view to discussing arrangements for securing premises, fitting up dark rooms, and providing working facilities, and it is hoped that any gentlemen interested in photographic matters will lend their support and endeavour to be present.

MR. Henry Tanner, a negro artist, has gained a prize of £100 for the best painting contributed to the annual exhibition in Chicago. Mr. Tanner, says the "Tribune," received his preliminary art education at Philadelphia, but realising that he was handicapped there owing to his colour, he went to Paris in 1893 and studied under Constant.

The old custom of letting premises by the aid of a candle and pin has been observed at Padworth, a village between Reading and Newbury. The candle was lighted and a pin stuck into it. Then bids were called for until the pin, owing to the heat of the candle, dropped out. Mr. J. T. Strange secured the tenancy with an offer of £7.

THE Washington correspondent of the "Chronicle" gives particulars of the elopement of Mr. Frederick Fairbanks, son of the Vice-President of the United States with Miss Nellie Scott, the daughter of a well-known electrical engineer in Pittsburg. The young couple eluded their friends in Pittsburg and took the train to Steubenville, Ohio, some hundred miles away, where they were married. Mr. Fairbanks met Miss Scott more than a year ago, and being much taken by her beauty wished to marry her, and, despite the parental objection, became engaged to the young lady. It is said that the young couple will spend their honeymoon in Europe while waiting for the Vice-President's wrath to cool down.

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OUR SHORT STORY.

THE LOAN OF A HAT,

BY

ROSAMOND LANGBRIDGE

(Author of "The Flame and the Flood," "The Third Experiment," &c.).

From the doorway of her father's house Kate Heffernan watched her father slink into the pawnshop half way down the street. An apprehensive colour swept suddenly into her cheeks.

"Ye have a letther from yer b'y this morning Miss," remarked the postman, passing her at this juncture on his midday rounds. He held out a letter to the girl.

"T'anks Mr. Hourigan," Kate murmured with her eyes across the Road, "—he's up to his thricks ag'in."

"An' why wouldn't the poor b'y? More power to his thricks !" said Mr. Hourigan, mistaking the involuntary reference to her father as a voluntary allusion to the letter. Kate turned aside into the house, and ran her finger feverishly through the envelope. But it was not of the letter she was thinking : it was of the broad high parcel that had passed with Heffernan under the three golden balls.

"Dear Miss Heffernan," she read,

"Me an my dawter would be plesed if ye would take tea with us this afthernoon at our resydance in Willum St. at half past a 4 o'c as we think it time we should be aquanted with the young lady that Sarsfield is walking with. Eskuse short notis I did not think it nessecarry as we are not expecting company eny yerself.

Sincerly dear Madem.
N. Doolan."

With her hand over her mouth, Kate made a muffled scream.

"Sarsfield's mother !" she gasped, then flung herself flat on the floor and felt with her two hands under the bed. She dragged out a battered band-box and shook it. It was horribly light. She tore off the lid, then groaned, and sank on the floor.

"Holy Mother o' God !" said Kate. "Me father have me hat pawned, an' Sarsfield's mother have asked me to tea !"

She did not cry, but clasped her hands and rose to her feet. Her very soul was shaken with despair

"Sarsfield, me darlin' b'y !" she exclaimed in bitter meditation. "What'll I do at all ?" Her grey eyes roved round the room. There was scarcely any anger in her heart towards her father, she merely felt that life was mercilessly hard.

"I have on'y the sharl," she reflected aloud. Kate had no mother to consult with, for the wife of Heffernan had been some years dead. A notion struck her suddenly.

Bridgie Bourke next door had a beautiful new hat, and, as her father had been steady since his last month's drinking bout, it was possible that this might still be out of pawn.

Kate discovered Bridget sweeping old cabbage stalks off her door-step. She pushed her back into the living-room.

"Bridgie Bourke, I have an invitation to drink tea this afthernoon with me b'y's mother, at her residance in Will'um Street an' me father have me hat in pawn !" she cried.

"Well to goodness !" said Bridgie, not at all surprised, "th'old daymon !" she added.

"An'—an' what'll I do at all ?" said Kate.

"Sure, can't ye go in the sharl !" said Bridget, a little bit uneasily.

"Is it in the sharl !" exclaimed Kate, "to Mrs. Doolan's o'Will'um St., wid' Mrs. Doolan, Dressmaker' on a brass plate on the door !"

"Arrah be damned to th'old brass plate !" said Bridgie. "There's more brass in her ladyship Mrs. Doolan's ould snout than there is in the whole of her plate."

"Don't be talkin' that way o' me own b'y's mother !" said Kate.

"Faith, Katie Hiffernan, be yer own accounts, that's a thrifle to the way yer own b'y's mother does be talking of her own b'y's gerrl," said Bridget. "Wasn't yerself tellin' me what Maggie Malone heard Mrs. Doolan say—'the darter of a drunken ould shoemaker, in a very common set—very common entirely—walkin' out wid me son Sarsfield (so they're tellin' me, though I niver seen her meself) wid a dirty common ould sharl thrown around her.'"

Kate flung out her hands dramatically.

"There ye are now !" she exclaimed, "an' you axin' me to take tea for the first time at me b'y's mother's wid a brass plate on the door, in me dirty common, ould sharl !"

Bridget was silenced utterly. She turned into a room which led out of the kitchen. Kate, with a consolation in her manner, spoke through the open door to her, and raised her voice a little.

"Ye're axin' me to shame the dacint b'y that I'm promised to, Bridgie Bourke: thrue for Mrs. Doolan I did walk out a couple o' wet nights wid Sarsfield in th' old sharl—but sure wouldn't annyone be apt to do that when 'twould' be teemin rain. Ye don't reckignize th'importance, Bridgie Bourke, o' doin' credit to me b'y's ch'ice for his people's ag'in me—an' I have the yaller thread gloves, an' th' astrichan jacket an' all—"

Bridget Bourke came slowly out of the room with a black hat plumed with feathers on her closed fist.

"Musha, God love ye !" said Kate hurriedly, and without the least show of surprise.

She snatched the hat from Bridget's hand and set it on her head.

"Where would I see meself ?" Bridget pointed silently to a small cracked mirror hanging on the wall ; she was too full of feminine emotion for speech. When Kate saw herself in the glass she flushed with delight, and drew back. Bridget flushed too, but for a different reason.

"I wouldn't say it suited you !" said Bridget, chewing something carelessly.

"'Twill never become me the way it becomes yerself !" answered Kate with a modest diplomacy Bridget waved her hand.

"Take it off wid ye now," she said. As Kate moved to the door, smoothing the feathers with reverent fingers, Bridget crossed to the window.

"Isn't the sky very dull-lookin' !" she remarked.

Kate looked out of the door with nervous eyes.

"I wouldn't say to dull at all !" she replied.

"Have you th' umbrelly ?" asked Bridget.

"'Deed no !" answered Kate. "I have not, Bridgie Bourke—"

Bridget raised her voice and shouted.

"God knows I'll kill ye, Kaite Heffernan, if it rains on me noo hat."

"Arrah go on—'twon't rain," said Kate.

"—For I'm as proud o' that hat—" said Bridget "I'd tear the head off of you if ye sp'ilt it on me—the dear Lord knows I would—I'd be that mad in meself !"

"Arrah go on wid yer ould hat," said Kate, as she stepped out of the house.

"What time'll ye start ?" called Bridget from her own step to Kate's.

"I'll l'ave me own house at a quarther past four, an'll be at Mrs. Doolan's— "

"O' 26 Willum Street—I know the place well—at half past four ege-sekly," Bridget concluded. "I'll be watchin out for ye and yer b'y," she passed into her house, then stuck her head out at the door —"an' my hat !" she shouted.

At a quarter past four of the clock Sarsfield Doolan arrived for Kate.

He was a fair-haired, fresh-skinned young man, with a good-humoured, but slightly pompous expression. His Sunday suit, which he was wearing inclined to the colour of dried green peas,—the necktie round his collar was navy blue with a little white spring in it. Sarsfield's gaze climbed from Kate's boots to her hat, where it stayed for an admiring minute.

"Faith, I never seen ye so nice !" he remarked with satisfaction. Kate's eyes rose tremulously to the upper storey of the Bourke's house, and there was Bridgie leaning from the window.

"Ye're a beautiful pair, God bless ye," she remarked. "Misther' Doolan in his grand noo suit, an' Miss Hifferman in her gorg-eous noo hat! Hurry on down quick, Katie Hifferman, I'm in dread ye'll be cought in the rain—"

"Arrah what rain !" Kate shouted exultantly.

She drew a deep breath as they stepped out together.

"I have the palpitations arful bad," she said to Sarsfield. Sarsfield was looking at the women who passed them in the street.

"There isn't a betther-lookin' gerrl than yerself—when ye're dressed—in the town !" he said stoutly.

"Ye're grand altogether to-day." Kate tossed her head and blushed.

"G'wan away, Sarsfield !" she said, "ye're gamin' !"

"Divvle a game !" cried Sarsfield, "an'ye have great taste wid yer hats."

"Would ye say that ?" she answered, and she turned her face up to the sky. "Hurry on down, for I'm in dread to get c'ot in the rain."

Sarsfield shook his head.

"Twon't rain at all to-day," he said decisively, "not at all—no-a ! Me mother have the best spoons laid out, an' beautiful cake-plates wid ribbins t'rough the handles an' all."

"Yer mother have great taste," Kate murmured.

"She have so." said Sarsfield, settling his chin in his collar, "great taste."

"Tell me the truth, now, like a good b'y !—Will I do ye credit, Sarsfield ?" said Kate.

"Ye will," answered Sarsfield, "ye're grand altogether—if ye'll spake up bould to me mother—an'll not look in dread that she'll ate you ; an'll take yer tea in yer gloves—for she sets great store by that —I wouldn't drink out o' me saucer ayther, for though me mother does that herself when only ourselves'd be there—"

"I'll do ye credit, no fears !" Kate gasped, as they approached the door with Mrs. Doolan Dressmaker' on the brass plate, "ou'y—the palpitations is—arful !"

The door was opened, after a genteel pause, by a dressmaker's apprentice of fourteen, in a cap and apron. Sarsfield started at her, blushed, and stumbled on the mat, for this supreme effort of his mother's genius had been sprung upon him unawares. The apprentice-girl showed them into the parlour. It had a sloping floor covered with oil-cloth: it was draped extensively with odoriferous art-muslin, adorned with Japanese fans spread out upon the walls, and brackets holding families of small china dogs. There were two full-length mirrors opposite each other, and both were hand-painted—probably by Miss Doolan—in waving waterlily plants with prodigious white flower-heads. Sarsfield coughed and settled his chin in his collar. He was wondering if he could live up to all this for an hour and a half. "Comporrt yerself like a lady !" he whispered to the girl, as the door opened and Mrs. Doolan, in a crackling under-skirt, followed by her daughter, swept into the room. Sarsfield's mother was a stunted pallid woman, with a weak and affected, but good-natured face, she looked every inch that type of dressmaker that aspires and pretends to cut for the quality only, and that has cut for her own class since she began her trade. Her daughter was the duplicate herself, with the stumpiness, and the sedentary pallor more accentuated.

"I preshume ye are Miss Hifferman, the fiongsey of me son," said Mrs. Doolan.

"Yes, ma'am, that same. I hope ye're well," said Kate.

"May I have the pleasure of inthroducin' ye to me darter, Miss Veronica Doolan ?" Sarsfield's mother said.

"I'm sure I'm gratified to make yer acquaintance," said Sarsfield's sister to Kate.

Sarsfield, standing at a little distance from the women, coughed, and stood with hands clasped neatly in front of him, like a soldier standing at ease.

"Will ye be seated, Miss Hifferman ? said Mrs. Doolan.

"Thank ye m'm," said Kate.

Sarsfield sat down at the same time that Kate took a chair, and close to her, perched his bowler hat upon his knees, and folded his arms across his chest above the hat.

"Haven't we exthreemly agreeble weather, Miss Hifferman ?" suggested Miss Doolan, with her head nestling archly in her shoulder.

"Very agreeble entirely, Miss," Kate replied, drawing her boots close together.

"The eveuin's are gettin' very short, I'd fancy," Sarsfield remarked. It was the first sentence he had said. He raised his bowler to his lips, bit on the brim, and looked thoughtfully inside it.

"Yes indeed, so they are too," Mrs. and Miss Doolan and Kate exclaimed gratefully at once. Mrs. Doolan rose and placed her hand on the bell.

"A cup o' tea might be agreeble," she remarked, with an affable display of teeth, and her head, like her daughter's on one side, I'm a great one for me cup o'tea."

Sarsfield, drawing his chair close up to Kate's trod on her boot.

"Spak up bould !" he whispered into his hat.

"Indeed I think we'd all be apt to do badly without our cup o' tea," Kate blurted out.

"We must have our creacher comforts," responded Mrs. Doolan with increasing pleasantry. She rang the bell again. "These servant gerrls !" she exclaimed expressively.

"They're arful wicked," said Miss Doolan.

"So I've heard," said Kate,

So I know !" replied Mrs. Doolan still more affable.

"Very schoopid, too," Sarsfield threw in, biting so hard upon the brim of his hat that it hit him in the face.

The wind rose suddenly, and hurled a handful of hail at the window.

Kate leapt to her feet.

"What's ailin' ye ?" Sarsfield cried in alarm.

"Me corn is jumpin' like the divvle !" Kate tried to explain, with a crimson face. "Sich a lep as it gave—with pardon to ye !" she added. Sarsfield looked stealthily at his mother to see how she received this artless exclamation. He wished he had remembered to tell Kate not to mention corns.

"Very disagreeble things too, corns !" said Mrs. Doolan, sitting up very straight in her chair.

"No wonder 'tis painin' ye," said Mrs Doolan, pointing to the window, "for 'tis teemin' rain."

Kate was scarlet all over her face and neck with a double discomfort : at the knowledge that it was pouring with rain, and the knowledge that she had spoken so indelicately before Sarsfield's mother.

"Did ye ever thry Cornitos ?" Sarsfield joined in helpfully.

At this moment the apprentice-girl appeared with the tea-tray, the bosom of her dress threaded with various needles, and with scraps of white thread scattered on her skirt.

"Now what do ye want with a threaded needle stickin' out o' yer buzzom, Ader Ethel !" Mrs. Doolan exclaimed.

Ada Ethel glanced down at the portion of her body called in question, coloured and grinned at Sarsfield, removed the needle, and went out chewing the thread.

"Look at that now !" exclaimed Mrs. Doolan, "ye need to be arlways thrapsin after her. Now *what'd* she want with a needle stickin' into her buzzum ?"

"Very dangerous thing," remarked Sarsfield inside his hat.

"Maybe 'twas sewin' she was !" Kate suggested timidly; she was listening to the rain that came down in a torrent. Mrs. Doolan sniffed with an air of great incredulity.

"May I assist ye to sugar, Miss Hifferman?" she said, "and excuse me passin' remarks, but I reely *must* admire that hat."

Kate turned crimson again.

"Would ye like it, Mrs. Doolan ?" she replied.

"Tis reely exquisite," said Miss Doolan, "might I make so free as to ask what price ye paid for it ?"

Kate hesitated, then faltered out :

"I forget now—seven an' sixpence, I paid,—I think." The rain was coming down in torrents. She bit her lips and sighed heavily.

"An' very cheap at that," said the mother, nodding her head.

"So uncommon-lookin'." said Miss Doolan. "'Deed I never saw one like it."

"Come now, Miss Hifferman," said Mrs. Doolan, wheedlingly, "won't ye thry me sweet cake ?"

Someone was knocking violently at the door. The bell rang, and the knock sounded again. Everyone listened. Feet were coming upstairs. The door flew opened and Bridget Bourke blowzed and breathless burst into the room. For a moment she stayed on the threshold her dripping shawl closed over her face, Kate sprang to her feet, confronting her and put her hands up to her head. With a sudden gesture Bridget produced a tattered faded shawl from the folds of her own shook it out into the faces of the company and then trailed it full-length on the floor.

"Here ye are now," she cried, "take yer ould sharl, Katie Hifferman, me beautiful bride to be ! 'Twas good enough to be wearin' in the dark, so 'twill be good enough to be wearin' in the rain." She turned and made a kind of insolent courtesy to Mrs. Doolan, "I beg yer pardon, for interruptin' ye, ma'am and Miss Doolan, ma'am and Misther Sarsfield, sir, sittin' so cosy and grand at yer tea,—" she broke off short and made a clutching movement at Kate, "but Miss Hifferman have me hat—so I'll throuble ye, your ladyship, Mrs. Sarsfield Doolan to be—an' I'll take it under me sharl !"

Kate was fumbling with feverish fingers for the pins in her hat.

"Oh God, Bridgie Bourke," she said with trembling lips, "aren't ye very cruel—"

Mrs. Doolan standing up, surveyed Bridget with a curling mouth and folded arms, from head to foot.

"May I ask who this young lady is ?" she said,

(Concluded on page 8.)

TRAINING OF OFFICERS.

COMMITTEE OF OFFICERS AND ECONOMISTS APPOINTED.

A Scheme for Effecient Administration.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

In pursuance of the announcement made in his speech at Reading on the 29th ultimo, Mr. Haldane has appointed a Consultative Committee to advise on the training of Administrative Officers. It includes Generals Clayton, Hutchinson, Miles, Sir Edward Ward, Sir Hugh Bell, Railway Manager, Sir Richard Harrison, and the Economists Sidney Webb, Mr. Mackinder and Sir Felix Schuster.

GENERAL HUTCHINSON is well-known in this country where he served for many years in the Indian army, and returned Home to become Director of Staff Duties at the War Office. He is the author of several Military Works, and saw service in the Sikkim, Chitral and Tirah campaigns.

MAJOR-GENERAL MILES is Director of Recruiting and Organization at Headquarters. He commanded the troops in Cape Colony when the war was over, he having himself served in South Africa as D.A.G. with distinction.

COLONEL SIR EDWARD WARD is, of course, the Permanent Under Secretary of State to the War Office, and one of the most popular officers of the day. He has seen a lot of active service in the Soudan, in Ashantee, and in South Africa, where he was Director of Supplies and he has written a book on Army Service Corps duties in Peace and War.

SIR HUGH BELL is a well-known Railway Director, ironmaster and colliery owner. His late father was created a baronet twenty-one years ago. He is a rich man, a Deputy-Lieutenant for Durham and the husband of a very accomplished authoress who is erroneously described in *Who's Who* as "Lady Florence Bell."

GENERAL SIR RICHARD HARRISON has now retired but he has had considerable army administrative experience. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1855, served at Scutari, in the Indian Mutiny, in the China War, in Zululand, and in Egypt (1882,) and has written one or two very useful standard book of instruction for officers, both for volunteers, militia, and regulars.

MR. SIDNEY WEBB was formerly a clerk in the War Office. Then he became a barrister, and has since written voluminously upon the life and labour of the people, factories and workshops, the declining birth rate, and all sorts of things which the people they are meant far never read. Mr. Webb will be a decided acquisition to the Consultative Committee.

MR. HALFORD MACKINDER is the Director of the London School of Economies, and is a Senator of London University, and a barrister. He has been President of the Oxford Union, which shows he can talk, and, besides being President of various University societies, led the expedition to Mount Kenya in 1899.

SIR FELIX SCHUSTER is a banker, and has served on a number of Royal Commissions. He was recently made a member of the India Council.

Speaking at the opening of the Reading University College on Saturday 27th ultimo, not 29th as above stated, Mr. Haldane said :—

The great misfortune which has come to our Army of late has been the revelation in South Africa of an altogether inadequate organisation and training to cope with the great business of supply in time of war and the disorganised period which follows upon war.

DIFFICULTIES OF SUPPLY.

Supply is one of the most difficult things anyone can tackle. When dealing with vast bodies of men and arrangements for transports and bringing up things along the line of communication to provide the things where requisite in the theatre of war—that is a science in itself which requires high training, and of people were not to be victimized by contractors, they should know how to have everything on the spot when wanted, how to organise the masses of staff and organise their lines of communication in a fashion that will make the machine work without friction and difficulty. We have organised our general staff, and we have our college to educate their general staff. That is one class of higher training which is given for that side of military science relating to strategy and tactics the training of troops and the higher command in war. But there is the administrative side. Up to now no step has been taken to give a higher training to certain officers who may be experts in connexion with the administrative side of war. You want those experts—experts in the whole mechanism of modern business in accounts in supply organization and transport in all those things for which you train men, if sending them to organize railway work or to administrate some of those colossal industrial organizations with which we get more and more familiar every day. In all these matters we have trained our people specially, but we have never trained our officers designated for that work, and the result is that the public is only just quivering with excitement over the spectacle of a great mass of very important work badly done to the detriment of the national purse. We are going to ask the educationists to help us. The business of punishing the guilty and dealing with the negligent is nearly over. It is so far out of our hands in the War Office. But there is the business of providing for the future yet to be taken in hand, and we have already decided that we will train a school of administrative officers on the same high level that we try to train our staff officers. The London School of Economies have undertaken to make a beginning for us, and we are going to train a certain number of officers who, I hope, will form the nucleus of the administrative staff as real and capable as the general staff or the general staff of any army.

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.

In that way we hope that if again the Army is called upon to deal with supplies, the War Office will be able to send out trained business experts; soldiers, but soldiers trained in the highest civilian principles so far as administrative business is concerned. In a newer and clearer system we shall fix the experts in the field with responsibility for what they do, and make them accountable to us for highest service. That is a step forward which will do nothing to burden the taxpayer, because we are able to make it out of savings. I have the cordial consent of the Treasury to make that beginning, and I hope the new departure will go very far in the right direction.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE SCANDALS.

Prosecution Impossible.

CURIOUS LEGAL POSITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

The New York district attorney Jeromey's first report on the Insurance Scandals deals with the Mutual Life and declares there are no State laws under which the officials can be prosecuted criminally.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

Legislation Imperative.

OFFICAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

A telegram from Washington says that Secretary Shaw has authorised the statement declaring that legislation with a view to a more elastic currency is imperative.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Macedonia" with the English mails of the 9th inst left here for Bombay at 10 p. m. yesterday.

THE CAPE RAIDERS.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE.

Immense Difficulties Overcome.

SPLENDID SPIRIT OF THE TROOPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER, 19.

Ferreira and his party were worn out and disheartened and offered no resistance. The trouble caused was altogether disproportionate to their strength. The troops formed a cordon round them extending 150 miles from Orange River to the Kalahari desert overcoming immense difficulties in the shape of scarcity of water, heat and dust-storms. They dispensed with all transport and lived on the country.

THE KAISER AND THE POWERS.

Cause of Dissatisfaction.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

The German papers including the Conservatives continue to be intensely dissatisfied with the situation at home and abroad which they attribute largely to the Kaiser's constant personal intervention.

They strongly urge the necessity of a remedy.

Prince Bulow's speech in the Reichstag has not allayed the popular discontent with the foreign policy.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION

Active Preparations Against Sudden Outbreak of War.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

The condition of Morreco is going from bad to worse. The Europeans are looking forward to Franco-Spanish intervention, and it is understood that both countries are making preparations to avoid being taken unawares when the moment for action arrives.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

Dthala Evacuated.

BRITISH TROOPS' EARLY DEPARTURE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

Reuter wires from Aden that the Indian Government has decided to evacuate the Dthala Hinterland and the British troops depart in a few days.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

Mr. Morley receives the Deputation of Transvaal Indians on the 22nd inst.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Inspection by President Roosevelt.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

President Roosevelt has visited Colon and inspected the Isthmus. He then proceeded to Puerto Rico.

THE STANDARD OIL PROSECUTION.

"Morally and Legally Unassailable."

THE TRUST CONFIDENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The Standard Oil Directors have issued a Circular to the stock-holders, stating that the Company's position is legally and morally unassailable and they are confident it will be vindicated in the pending prosecution.

THE RACING CASE.

An Explanation

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

The *Englishman* says that light is thrown on Reuter's telegram regarding Captain N. Money and his race horses, by the announcement in the Racing Calendar for November 15th. In the list of Defaulters for bets and lotteries is a statement to the effect that Lieutenant N. E. Money's named is removed from the list. The same Officer's name was also removed from the Unpaid Forfeit List.

THE AMIR'S TOUR.

Probable Visit to Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

The *Englishman* says that it is probable that the Amir of Kabul will visit Calcutta during his tour.

GRAIN COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

The Scarcity in Bengal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

The Government of Bengal has sanctioned the continuance of the grant of grain compensation allowances for three months ending 31st December to all whole-time Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem. The allowance of officers whose pay does not exceed Rs. 16 will be at the rate of Rs. 1-8 or one rupee, and that of others at the rates of three or two rupees according as the price of common rice in the district is dearer than one rupee for ten or twelve seers.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY.

Departure for Madura.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 19.

Sir Arthur Lawley, the Governor of Madras accompanied by his Private Secretary Mr. Campbell, I. C. S., Major Molesworth, I. M. S., Surgeon Captain Popham, and the Hon. F. Vane, A. D. C., left Guindy by special train yesterday for Madura.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT ROME.

SACRILEGE IN ST. PETER'S.

Congregation Uninjured.

LITTLE DAMAGE DONE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The bomb thrown at St. Peter's Rome, contained nails and did little damage beyond blackening a few boards.

LATER.

The construction of the bomb thrown in Saint Peter's is similar to the bomb thrown in the Cafe Aragno on the 15th inst.

THE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE.

Departure from Hyderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 19.

H. R. H. the Landgrave of Hesse leaves for Bhopal this evening arriving there on the 27th instant. His Royal Highness was present at the sports at the *Futteh maidan* on Thursday and also engaged in a cheetah hunt on Friday, whilst yesterday was spent very quietly at the Residency where he charmed all by his splendid violin playing. His Royal Highness has quite recovered from his recent indisposition.

RAIBWAY DRIVER OBTAINS DIVORCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 19.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge to-day, disposed of a case in which driver Dennis O'Doherty G. I. P. R'ailway, sought dissolution of marriage from his wife Beatrice Grace. The Engine Driver in his application for divorce stated he was lawfully married to respondent at St. Paul's Church, Poona, and resided with her at Karjat, Bhusawal and Lanowli. There was issue of four children since their marriage. On the 5th April last his wife left him and had lived with correspondent Daniel Speechly, Guard on same Railway at Nagpur. There was no colusion between himself and respondent for the purpose of dissolution or that any other purpose existed for the decree for the dissolution of marriage. The Judge granted the decree *nisi* with custody of the children.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS IN CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

The narrow escape of Mr. Macpherson, of 15 Carnac Street, had a narrow escape and bad accident. The driver of his carriage attempted to drive between the two tram cars and the gari was nipped between them and much damaged. Mr. Macpherson and the syce managed to escape injury, but the coach man was seriously hurt.

ADULTERATION OF JUTE.

Draft Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber Commerce have the addressed Government of East Bengal and Assam urging that speedy consideration may be given to the Draft Bill for the prevention of adulteration of Jute as legislation is waiting for a communication on that subject from the Government of East Bengal.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

Preparations for the Race.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

On the Calcutta Race course signs of the near approach of the opening meeting are noticeable every morning and the course surroundings are one continuous whirl and bustle, Owing to the continued regrettable indisposition of Mr. Hutchison, the track is being neglected and one hears continuous complaints from the trainers. The work this morning was only of an ordinary character, slow work being the order of the day. Long Tom and Steinhager made their first appearance and both are looking exceptionally well. We cannot help thinking the rumours we have heard about the first named being off colour, etc. have only been a bluff of the Cup horses. The Hon. Mr. Apcar's Mallard and Fitzgrafton are both looking in excellent fettle. Mr. Dartmor's Sacristan 11, Bradshan up, the Master Evans up, and Paddy's. Darling went well. The latter appears to be a sprinter and should have a better chance in the trials than the cup. Munderah is doing well, we hear, and is the second favourite.

POLO AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 19.

The Narain Singh polo tournament for a Challenge Cup presented by the late Sirdar Narain Singh opened to-day when two games in the first ties were played off before a very large assembly of spectators. The first game was between the Royal Dragoons, a team represented by Messrs Sanbach, Irvin, Colonel Delisle, and Mr. Pike (back) and the Royal Dragoons "C" Team represented by Messrs Chapman Charrington, Captain Leighton Captain the Hon'ble Hamilton and Captain Russell (back). It was a very close game, but Colonel Delisle's presence in the senior team was a differentiating element that disturbed the balance of play, and at the conclusion of the game this team came out victors by four goals, four subsidiaries to one goal, three subsidiaries.

The second game was between the Somerset Light Infantry represented by Messrs Dickinson, Bradshaw, Mills, and Watson (back), and the Oxfordshire Light Infantry represented by Captain Bayley, Mr. Higgins, the hon'ble Mr. Annesley, and Mr. Morland (back). Both teams were well matched and at the outset it seemed as if we would witness a close level game, but the Oxford's combination helped them to get ahead and finally they came out winners by six goals, two subsidiaries to the Somerset's two goals, two subsidiaries.

AGHA KHAN HOCKEY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 19.

A spirited and very interesting game was played in the semi-final this evening between the Royal Scots and the Connaught Rangers. Neither side scored in the first half which was evenly contested, but in the Second half five minutes after the start, the Connaughts drew first blood and had much the better of the game, but luck was dead against them. Ten minutes later the Scots equalized with a well merited goal. Five minutes each way were played. Nothing transpired during the first five minutes, but on changing ends the Scots warmed up and scored two goals in rapid succession, thus beating the Connaughts by 3 goals to 1.

NEWS has been cabled to Calcutta of the death of Mr. George Henderson senior partner of George Henderson and Coy., Clive Street Calcutta. He retired to England about 30 years ago.

THE ARBUTHNOT'S FAILURE.

SIR G. ARBUTHNOT'S MEMORANDUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 19.

Sir George Arbuthnot's Memorandum, put before the creditors on Saturday, dealt with the value of the assets if continued as a working concern, deprecated forced realisation, and outlined his ideas regarding reconstruction, which, Mr. Read said—to a limited extent—he thought feasible.

Mr. Gilan, subsequently in answer to a question from Mr. Read, said that Mr. A. Read observed that Mr. R. J. H. Arbuthnot was advertised out of the firm on the 31st December, 1904, but had left Madras some years previously. Under an arrangement he drew £50 a month or £600 a year so long as he remained in the firm. Mr. C. VansAgnew died in November 1900, when still in the firm. He observed he had not mentioned anything about Mr. J. M. Young. He became a partner in 1890, but only as a salaried partner.

In order to save further questions, he would give them some information regarding the private position of the partners at the date when the failure took place. He (the speaker) had questioned Sir George Arbuthnot. He, personally had nothing except his interest in the business and Mr. J. M. Young, who was only a salaried partner also had practically nothing except his furniture, and his horses and a few things of that kind. It was fair to Mr. Young that he should state that, foolish as he was when he came into the office on the basis of a salaried partner, his drawings had been most moderate, although there was a large debit standing against his name, which was really an accumulation of interest upon an old debt incurred by his father in connection with indigo, and also a debt in connection with a loan which had been made to help a brother of his in Denmark. Mr. Young's position was rather an unfortunate one—undoubtedly due to the great folly in becoming a partner at a comparatively low salary, and thereby making himself liable for all the losses of the firm. He (the speaker) understood that the late Mr. P. Macfadyen had a very valuable interest in Manganese Mines in the Central Provinces. What that might bring ultimately, he could not say at the present moment. He had also asked Sir George Arbuthnot as to whether he had made any settlements at any time or given gifts to any relations. He said in reply that he had not done any of those things.

EDUCATION OFFICERS' FEES.

Privilege of Private Tuition Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 19.

The Government of India have had under consideration the question of fees received by Officers of the Educational Service for work of various kinds (other than scientific work such as chemical analysis, etc.) which they undertake outside the scope of their ordinary duties, and especially the receipts of fees for private tuition. They have now decided that the privilege of private tuition should be admitted.

The provisions of Article 14 of the Civil Service Regulations will, therefore, be made applicable to all such cases. But as Article 74 (c) applies only to single payments its provisions will be interpreted admitting of sums therein as mentioned being sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction or the Local Government as the case may be, as the remuneration for private tuition extending over either the period of one scholastic term or one long vacation. But in all cases the sanctioning authority will satisfy itself that the maximum fee permitted is not given. As a matter of course, in cases where any smaller fee would be fair and sufficient, that officer is allowed to undertake additional work when he can do so without detriment to his proper duties, (in the case of Teachers serving in schools under Local Boards, sanction of the Board and concurrence of the Inspector shall be required) and that the arrangement is reported to the sanctioning authority and its approval secured before any portion of work is undertaken.

These orders will have immediate effect, and as the Head of the Department cannot delegate his powers of sanction, each case (Teachers in Board Schools excepted) will have to be submitted for the orders of the Director of Public Instruction or of the Local Government.

IMPORTANT MOTOR SERVICE CONTEMPLATED.

Rawalpindi to Murree.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 19.

A company is being formed in Lahore to run motor cars between Rawalpindi and Murree with the idea of extending the service to Kashmir as soon as opportunity offers. Capital for the same has been subscribed for privately.

REDUCTION OF SALT DUTY.

Satisfactory Results.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

The consumption of salt continues to increase under the influence of diminished duty, and between April and October 1906 there were 11 1/2 maunds more used than during the same period of last year.

FOREIGN IMPORT TRADE.

October Value Satisfactory.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

There was a most satisfactory increase in the value of imports into Calcutta by sea from foreign countries during the past month of October when compared with imports for the same month last year. The total sum of the transactons is given as worth 545 lakhs or an advance of 131 lakhs.

LAND TAX REMITTANCES.

Use of the Post Office in Gwalior.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 19.

An important innovation has been introduced into the Gwalior State. This is to allow Lambardars in villages to remit by postal money order, land revenue collected by them. The reform has been welcomed by the Lambardars and the rule will probably be imitated in other parts of the country.

LORD KITCHENER arrives at Poona on the 27th instant on inspection duty.

THERE has been a heavy fall in the price of rice at Akhaura and other large station on the Assam-Bengal Railway, and the demand for wagons at Chittagong has, therefore, greatly decreased, and it is expected that the accumulation of traffic will be shortly cleared. The stok of rice in Chittagong last week was eight lakhs of maunds, and the heavy imports to the port have now stopped. The Railway Company can carry forward 1,000 tons per day so that the place will soon resume its normal aspect as the Bengal rice crop is now coming into the market.

SIR B. FULLER'S RESIGNATION.

INDIAN PRESS OPINIONS.

"THE MADRAS MAIL."

The Government did not deny that the conduct of the students was scandalous in the extreme nor that it was connived at by some at least of the masters, and they recognised the grave dangers arising from the rebellious spirit which at that time had manifested itself in many schools of Bengal. It is hard to justify the plea of political inexpediency when, with scandals of the very gravest nature admitted, the Government of India refuse to take any action for the punishment of the offenders. The rising generation of India is committed to the care of teachers with whom lies the task of training the young idea into ways of good citizenship and obedience to authority Yet in a case where the teachers are admittedly failing, in a flagrant manner, to fulfil this duty, where they are wilfully and deliberately fostering in the minds of their pupils political aspirations subversive of all those ideals which it is their duty to encourage, the Government af India consider it "politically inexpedient" to take any action to remedy a state of things which, if persisted in, would render organised opposition to the powers that be a permanent characteristic of the new Province; whereas it is to be hoped that it is only a passing phase of a people drunk with the eloquence of 'stipendiary patriots," thrown momentarily of their balance by the wilful perversion of their patriotism by the fervid eloquence and vague promises of a body of professional agitators working for their own ends. The early training of a boy has the most important effect on all his after-life, and if the Government of India are willing to allow the youth of a whole district to be taught that India can only prosper and Indian ideals only be obtained in direct opposition to Government and by the weakening of the power of the ruler by any means available, they will have only themselves to blame for the trouble that must follow.

Weakness alone can account for the attitude of the Government of India in this affair—weakness that has dealt a blow at the Administration of the new Province from which the latter will find it hard to recover. Lord Minto had had very little experence of India when he was called upon to deal with the matter and seems to have taken the step which was apparently forced upon him by the Home authorities with reluctance. His appreciation of the services which Sir Bampfylde Fuller had rendered to the country was no more than just. As he told the man who was being sacrificed when he accepted his resignation, he had had new machinery to work with and had been opposed by an organisation whose object had been to render impossible the Administration of the new Province. Sir B. FULLER, as we have said above has shown himselt throughout the whole of this most unfortunate business, a man in the best sense of the word. He has pursued all through, the policy which he considered just and right, and he met ill fortune with firmness and with a single heart to the benefit of the Administration of which he was so worthy a servant. As he himself says, it seems to have been inevitable that the man who was elected to carry through the Partition of Bengal should lose his life in the enterprise, and it is only to be regretted that the services of a man so upright, so able and so devoted to the welfare of the country to which he had given the benefit of his life and intellect, should be lost to India.

THE "DAILY POST."

In the correspondence before us there are indications of a desire to divide the people into parties in order that the hands of administrators might be strengthened. Special mention is made of a Mahomedan appeal that is probably of very little importance. The report of an Inspector of Schools is given at great length, though it is scarcely a document that will command general approval. The object of the authorities appears to be to show that there was some justification for harsh measures, and that among the people themselves there were men who supported the Government. Documentary evidence to that effect was not needed. The authority of the Government of India will, we fear, be weakened, not strengthened. Sir Bampfylde Fuller had at least honesty of purpose to recommend him; honesty and intensity. Can the same be said for a Government that allowed itself to be swayed out of the straight course by an entire misappreciation of vague "political considerations?" Anything for Peace! This appears to have been the Viceroy's watchword, and he made a new concession after being plainly warned against the evil influences that concessions set in motion.

The very effort to prevent schools from being made breeding-grounds for political agitation may be said to have defeated its own object; and the agitation among Bengalis of a certain class must be intensified as a consequence of measures that were intended to allay it or, at the least, to avoid adding fuel to its flames The people of India have within the last couple of years, seen an able and conscientious Viceroy overthrown by forces with which the bulk of the Indian peoples had no sympathy; they have seen a Lieutenant-Governor, no less conscientious, overthrown because of the impact of forces to which they themselves had given motion. Such events cannot make for strengthening that loyalty to the British *raj* which we believe to be still inherent among all but a very few restless spirits among His Majesty's subjects in India.

THE "INDIAN DAILY TELEGRAPH."

The Fuller Papers have at least one merit. Unlike the famous correspondence which burst upon an amazed world last year the documents which explain the resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller afford no satisfaction to the groundlings. By the nature of the case there could hardly be any similarity between the restrained correspondence of a Lieutenant-Governor with the higher authorities and that of a theroretical Viceroy and an egregious Secretary of State. But if by chance the Bengalis hoped that the Fuller papers would show that the late Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal had not only been sacrificed to their agitation but had been treated with scant courtesy they must be grievously disappointed. Nobody now denies that the Eastern Bengal Administration made mistakes. In regard to some of the errors which made affairs in the new province more troublesome than they might have been Sir Bampfylde Fuller was the victim of subordinates. The mistakes were such as may easily be made in face of a critical situation but the cumulative effect of error cannot always be rectified. The act of rectification, too, is not always an impressive performance. In the view he took of the situation at Sirajganj, Sir Bampfylde Fuller may or may not have been warranted in asking the University to disaffiliate the implicated schools. It would have been better if the police had been on the spot to prevent the disturbances. But the Lieutenant-Governor did not perceive that the Government of India in its desire for a quiet life could have no wish to add another conflict with the University to its worries. If he had thought of that he might not have proposed what he himself described as a "severe measure and he might have insisted on the police in Sirajganj proceeding against the culprits guilty of scandalous disorder in the public streets. He no doubt realised that the agitators in Calcutta would storm in the University Syndicate; he had become inured to their clamour and it had failed to daunt him. But he made the mistake of assuming that the Government dwelling on a mountain top was equally eager for battle; and when the request came for the withdrawal of his application to the University there was no alternative for him but to obey and resign. A more pliable man would no doubt have found an excuse for remaining in his post. But the letter in which he intimated to the Viceroy the inevitable consequences that must follow if he retained his position after the failure of the Government of India to support him is highly creditable to the late Lieutenant-Governor and the sympathetic reply of Lord Minto is no less commendable.

THE "MAHRATTA."

The official papers relating to Sir B. Fuller's resignation have at last been published. Of course they contain no extraordinary revelations, but they also do not bear out the charge of hounding the Lieut.-Governor out of office which was alleged against Lord Minto by the Anglo-Indian press. Reading between the lines, however, one almost thinks that the offer and acceptance of Sir B. Fuller's resignation really come on the top of a long misunderstanding between the Viceroy and his Lieutenant, and that the final breach was hopelessly widened between them only as the accumulated effect of amenities which however, do not find a place in the papers now published. It is impossible otherwise to think that Lord Minto would have, as it were, clutched at the offered resignation and, taking the Lieut.-Governor at his word, allowed him to go away without offering him much of a chance or a broad margin for reconsideration, as, judging by these papers, he apparently would seem to have done.

SECUNDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 15.

The very nice cold weather has tempted many to give tennis parties and there have been quite a number lately, as well as several private dinners.

The dance which was to have come off at Secunderabad on Wednesday has been postponed to Saturday. The Resident has been staying at Hyderabad for the past few days to meet the Landgrave of Hesse, but returns to the Bolarum Residency on Tuesday.

The Residency at Hyderabad is not yet quite ready for occupation, as the marble steps which are being put up at the approach to the Residency have not yet been completed, nor are the improvements to the garden yet finished. The steps will be a great improvement, and it is surprising that they were not thought of before, as they will enhance the appearance of the building, which is quite the finest Residency house in India.

We were all glad to welcome Mrs. Bayley back. She has enjoyed several months of England, and has just returned from a visit to her daughter Mrs. Theighley at Simla.

The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel arrived at Hyderbad on the 10th instant and took up his residence at the Falaknumah Palace, where His Highness the Nizam entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales last year. The Landgrave was entertained at a small dinner-party by the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley at the Bolarum Residency and dined at the Chow Mahla Palace as a guest of H. H. the Nizam on Wednesday evening. Both entertainments were of a private social character—quite unofficial.

The great event of the week has been Miss Macquoid's marriage with Major Milner, R.A.M.C. The ceremony took place in the Roman Catholic Church at Trimulgherry. The bride looked very sweet in a soft corded silk dress with an open trellis-work design on the skirt, heavily embroidered with silk flowers and leaves. A wreath of orange blossoms and a soft tulle veil and a lovely shower bouquet of lilies and Marechel Neil roses completed the costume. The bridegroom, as well as all the officers, wore white uniform. Captain Forster was best-man. The service was a short one. After the ceremony the happy pair left the church under an archway of swords and were driven in His Highness the Nizam's coach to the Bolarum Contingent Mess House, where the reception was held, Mr. Lee, Mr. Jervis, and Mr. Savill acting as postilions. The Ball room of the Mess House had been beautifully arranged and decorated with roses, crysanthemums, and palms, and Major and Mrs. Milner stood at the top of the room and received the guests as they arrived.

The presents were beautifully arranged on round tables and were very numerous, consisting of everything in the shape of articles necessary for the table:—pictures, photo frames, looking-glasses, jewellery, lace, etc., too numerous to particularize. The cake, which was a splendid one, was arranged on a round table at the end of the room and surrounded by silver cups full of lovely roses. After the usual photograph had been taken, the cake was cut, and was pronounced so good that there was very little left to be packed up—to dream on. Mr. Casson Walker made a very fatherly and amusing speech, which was responded to by Major Milner. The bride's travelling dress was of dark blue taffeta trimmed with cream guipure and a dark hat with guipure. The bridal pair were covered with showers of rice and left for Chauniapett, where the honeymoon is to be spent. There were some lovely dresses: Mrs. Yate in a soft silk with a *chic* French hat trimmed with lovely roses and a soft veil; Mrs. Hamilton in an old-gold voile trimmed with passementerie and a very becoming hat of a petunia shade trimmed with shaded feathers; Mrs. Bayley was in a soft grey dress, Mrs. Minchin in a grey dress trimmed with black fancy lace; Mrs. Little in a soft grey silk with black velvet and a grey hat trimmed with pink roses; Mrs. McEwen wore an Empire dress of a pale shade of heliotrope—very becoming to her lovely skin and fair hair; Mrs. Anderson in a grey voile led her two little girls, dressed in white muslin with large soft silk hats—they and Baby Lambert were the bridesmaids; Mrs. Hely Hutchinson in white and Mrs. Matthews in cream colour looked very well; Mrs. Ward in black and white silk; Mrs. Westlake in grey with a becoming hat trimmed with violets; and Mrs. Cole in a pretty soft silk with bunches of flowers. Mr. Crawford was responsible for all the police arrangements, which were excellent. Mrs. Naidu, in her picturesque Eastern dress, lent that touch of colour to the assembly which was wanting amongst the prosaic English dresses.

We were glad to see Captain Mumtaz Yar-ud-Daulah amongst the number and to learn from him that Colonel Afsur-ud-Daulah was progressing favourably.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr A. G. Viegas presiding.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND THE TURF.

Consideration was given to a notice of motion from Mr. D. E. Wacha to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report if it was true that a Municipal officer, whom he named, was allowed to attend the races nearly every week during the last monsoon and whether it was true that the said officer lost on the turf considerable sums of money, which he was unable to pay, and if that was so the Commissioner might state what he proposed to do under the circumstances.

Mr. Wacha said he was very sorry to have brought the matter before the Corporation, but there were so many stray reports made about the said officer that he thought it best to bring such reports before the Corporation to be confirmed by the Municipal Commissioner. It was notorious in Bombay that the officer in question was seen constantly on the turf betting heavily and losing a lot of money. Since then, the speaker had heard that the book-makers had put up that officer's name as a defaulter on the board. The only question was that so far as the Corporation was concerned the speaker did not think it was in the interest of the Corporation that their officers should be allowed to go on betting, and lose heavily. When an officer lost his money it would lead him to all sorts of recourses. It was essential that the Municipal Commissioner should disown the present report if it was false, and in that case no one could be more glad than the speaker himself. But if the report was true, he hoped the Municipal Commissioner, for the sake of discipilne, would take such steps whereby the scandal of this character, which was now the talk of Bombay might be checked and prevented. That was the only reason why he brought the notice of motion before the house.

Mr. Harrison remarked that it was very desirable that Municipal servants should not be permitted to bet to such an extent that it interfered with their work or so heavily as to make it likely that they were embarrassed financially. The rules in the Government service were to that effect. He was sure, Mr. Wacha could not have brought forward the charge without a full sense of responsibility, and the speaker would not therefore oppose the motion. The present case was quite different from the one raised sometime ago by Dr. Sukhia.

The Hon. Arthur Hill Trevor did not think the Commissioner could possibly lay down hard and fast rules preventing Municipal officers from attending the races. Those addicted to betting would be present on the turf under any circumstance whenever they got an opportunity. The speaker thought that the word of honour of the Municipal officers that they would not attend the races would suffice.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

STRIKE OF THE MUNICIPAL SCAVENGERS.

The following notice of motion from Mr. D. E. Wacha was carried :—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to state whether it is true that the scavenging staff of the Municipality had recently struck work on account of their being pressed to inoculate themselves and their relations staying with them in some of the Municipal chawls; if so, the number of men and women who had so struck work and the duration of the strike, also the number of persons who have been dismissed, fined or otherwise punished on account of the strike."

DEFALCATION IN THE MUNICIPAL STORES DEPARTMENTS.

The Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta had given notice to move:—(1.) "That the Commissioner be requested to furnish a detailed report of all the circumstances relative to the recent defalcation in the Stores Department and the measures taken by him in respect of it. (2.) That the Corporation think that it is desirable that the audit of the Department being carried on at present by the Chief Accountant should be completed by a special person appointed for the purpose. (3.) That a Committee composed of the Councillors (to be named at the Meeting) be appointed to consider and report what further changes should be introduced in the working and constitution of the Department."

Sir Pherozshah said he understood that counsels' opinions were being taken on the subject and he therefore moved that the item in hand be transferred to the January meeting. His suggestion was carried.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE ELECTIONS.

Ups and Downs of Pastoral Life.

FIGHTING IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, OCTOBER 31.

WITH the opening speeches of the three leaders in Federal politics, the campaign, which is to culminate at the polling on December 12, has been fairly begun. The reputed leader in Federal politics has not given us much of a lead. When Mr. Deakin spoke as prime Minister at Ballarat, on one occasion, when the Commonwealth had a right to expect a clear statement of Government policy for the next Parliament, he had practically nothing to say. He knew right well that the future was not for him, and that it would be a mere trifling with the Parliament of the country to talk vapidities about a policy, when he and his colleagues and every one else, knew that for a long while past he had taken his policy out and dried from the Labour party. He now complains of the difficulty of serving two masters—the Labour party in Parliament and the Labour party in conference outside. The conference makes the policy, and the caucus and Mr. Watson, with Mr. Deakin, have to swallow it. Plainly, the Labour forces outside the immediate circles of politics find that this swallowing process has not been hasty or thorough enough, for it has grown impatient with Mr. Deakin and his colleagues. That is the burden of the Prime Minister's so-called policy speech. He sees that there are only two possible leaders—Mr. Reid and Mr. Watson. They hold the keys of the immediate political future, and Mr. Deakin may consider himself extremely lucky if he is able to lead a forlorn little third party in the next Parliament, with a forlorn little policy of high protection.

UPS AND DOWNS OF PASTORAL LIFE.

In the midst of one of the finest seasons ever experienced, with wool and fat stock at high rates, and land bringing prices such as have never before been experienced, one is apt to forget what pastoralists suffered previous to the present good times. It is either a feast or a famine in some parts of the State. Take, for instance the Western Division. Until about four years ago the whole of the squattage, with a few exceptions, were in the hands of financial institutions, and, again with a few exceptions, the men that held the land, say, fifteen years ago do not own it any longer. A writer quotes several instances where thirty years ago stations were worth and sold at prices ranging from £100,000 to £200,000. Ten years ago they could be purchased at less than a quarter of these sums. Money was more quickly made and lost on squattages between the Lachlan and Darling Rivers than in any other part of the State. One instance is worth recording. A station near Mossgiel was purchased some 12 years ago for what was then considered a good price. The first two seasons after the purchase were good: then came a drought lasting for about three years succeeded by a couple more good seasons. But with the latter came an influx of rabbits which swept away all the profits of the good seasons. The last five years have been bad ones. In 1902 the owner took up the shearing supplies in a small buggy and brought back his clip in an Abbott buggy. This season he has been more fortunate, for his clip will now occupy several waggons, but it is the first good clip for five years. The country on both sides of the Murrumbidgee has experienced a wonderful season, but with it have come drawbacks. A good many of the frontages are flooded to such an extent that stock has been found difficult to move; a number have been drowned, and the flood had delayed shearing. So that even in a good season there are drawbacks. Around Narrandera and Gundagai the submerged flats have caused the destruction of tens of thousands of rabbits, which is rather a good thing for the woolgrowers. Rain is not wanted for another month, certainly not in the Central Division, and only in certain parts of the Western Division; but in some parts of the Eastern Divisin a good deal is yet required, especially in the Upper Hunter Valley, where the season has been one of the worst on record.

TURF LEGISLATION IN VICTORIA.

The interests of horsebreeding, which may be regarded as one of the leading industries in New South Wales and Victoria, are considered to be seriously threatened by the vagaries of the legislative bodies in both States in their attempts to minimise gambling and reduce the volume of horse-racing. Unless better counsels prevail than foreshadowed by the bill before the Legislature In the Southern State, not only will the national sport of horse-racing be imperilled in Victoria, but breeders who have invested large sums of money in the formation and upkeep of studs will have no market for their products. To a very large extent the tread of legislation is due to the apathy of those interested in legitimate turf pursuits. While the promoters of pony-racing have left no stone unturned to secure concessions, and the "tote" and betting shop proprietors have enlisted the advocacy of legislators to block reform at every stage, those who have been entrusted with the control of the turf have done little or nothing to uphold its prestige or conserve its interests. The developments of Victorian legislation last week, however, seem to have thoroughly aroused the sporting community in that State to a sense of the seriousness of the situation, and the V. R. C. promptly arranged for a conference of delegates from the principal racing institutions in Victoria "to consider, in the interests of horsebreeding, racing and all true sport, certain drastic proposals contained in the Gambling Suppression Bill now before Parliament." The Parliamentary debates on the bill during the past week were farcical in the extreme, and a reflection on the intelligence of the community; while the vacillating policy of the Premier was abject. The dominant notes throughout were on the one hand, unwarranted attacks on legitimate racing as conducted under the management and rules of the V.R.C. and on the other, a marked desire to further the interests of pony-racing, which is now exclusively controlled by the proprietor of the Collingwood "tote" and other gambling concerns in the city of Melbourne. The original bill restricted pony racing to sixteen days a year on each racecourse, and prohibited racing on tracks of less than six furlongs in circumference. Evidently however those interested in that class of alleged sport have been getting in some fine work, for the Premier of Victoria has advanced the opinion that pony-racing is conducive to improving the breed of that description of horses, and, as the result of his altered convictions in that respect, has increased the number of pony fixtures from 32 to 72 per annum, and reduced the length of the racing tracks from six to four furlongs. Thus an additional racecourse of that measurement, which has been shut down for some time, will provide increased facilities for gambling as well as the enrichment of the fortunate "boss" of that class of sport.

PONY RACING.

But while illegitimate racing of the pony variety is allowed 24 meetings per year racecourses such as Flemington, Caulfield, and Williamstown, which devote all profits to the advancement of horsebreeding, are restricted to 16 fixtures, consequently the Premier of Victoria seems to have brought his opinions into line with his contemporary in New South Wales as to the importance of encouraging the breed of stunted horses. Another feature of the Victorian bill is the provision for the taxation of racing clubs. Not only is there a registration fee for racecourses imposed, similar to that in New South Wales, but there is to be a further tax of 5 per cent. on the gross revenue of all clubs having an income of over £1000, 4 per cent. on revenues between £600 and £1000, and 3 per cent. on clubs with a revenue of over £300. This is class taxation with a vengeance and, if passed into law, will be a serious blow to the turf in the southern State. The provision prohibiting the publication of sporting information is even more drastic than that of New South Wales, inasmuch as it will be unlawful to publish the betting on a race, or quote totalisator dividends, after it is run. Furthermore, an amendment was carried prohibitting betting on a racecourse or any other place, but that is not regarded seriously, and may be altered later on. In fact, it is difficult to foresee what may occur "later on" in connection with turf legislation, especially among a body of legislators, a number of whom appear to hold briefs for the promoters of pony racing and the proprietors of

gamblinghouses. The most sanguine of sportsmen do not anticipate that any measure of reform would result from such an ill-considered bill, and it is more than probable that it will not be placed upon the statute books of the southern State. The Premier of Victoria states that certain modifications, especially with regard to the prohibition of betting on the racecourse, will be made before the bill passes through its final stages in the Assembly.

STATE FINANCES.

Satisfactory advices have been received by the Premier from the Agent-General with regard to the operations for the conversion of that portion of the £4,000,000 4 per cent. loan falling due next July which is to be raised in London. A few days ago the Premier cabled to the Agent-General to buy Victorian bonds with the money at his disposal for conversion purposes but not to give above par. Mr. Taverner sent a reply, in consequence of which he was authorised to go above par. At the close of the Cabinet meeting yesterday Mr. Bent announced that he had received a message from Mr. Taverner reporting that applications had been made by holders of the maturing loan for conversion to the amount of £450,000 in addition to which he had purchased £169,000 worth at £100 17-6. "That is a splendid record," said the Premier, considering that it was done in one day. There is a saving on that of 25-interest upon what would be due on 1st July next There is only £1,000,000 to be floated in London altogether. We have already applications for over £450,000. and we have two months in which to get the balance."

ENCOURAGING SETTLEMENT.

What are the chances for settlers in New South Wales? The Intelligence Department has endeavoured to clearly explain the opportunities for newcomers in a handsomelyprinted and profusely-illustrated book of nearly 500 pages, which has just been issued by the authority of the Government. This work contains a vast amount of valuable information, not only for people in other lands, but residents of the State. Each industry now followed is explained in detail by expert pens, and there is a large space devoted to the prospects of enterprises not now industrially followed. The illustrations, which are very fine, adorn almost every page, are specially interlarded between the leaves. They represent every district of the State—the rich sub-tropical north coast, the irrigable plains of the west, the productive tablelands, and the attractive cold country contiguous to Kosciusko. There is also a large quantity of historical data in the book. Every chapter is carefully indexed, in orber that the inquirer may quickly strike the information he is in need of. Some 7000 copies have been printed for disposal by the London Agency-General, and it is also intended to bring out a new edition shortly.

FIGHTING IN SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

H. M. S. Pegasus returned to Sydney on Thursday after a cruise among the islands. The cruiser left here some nine months ago, and during the interim she has been cruising through Fiji and the New Hebrides groups. All the islands have been visited by the Pegasus, and punishment has been dealt out to the natives where they have been troublesome to settlers. Malicolo was one of the most troublesome islands in the group, but since the natives were punished last year by the Meurthe and Pegasus no outrages have been reported, and settlers can now go through the islands unmolested.

The natives of Tanna have been engaged in tribal warfare for some years past, and the tribes being well armed with Snider rifles the losses on both sides have been heavy. The Pegasus met the French cruiser Vaucluse at Tanna, and steps were taken to bring about friendly relations with the different tribes. About 500 or 600 armed natives were called from the different villages. They were brought before a landing party, headed by the captains of the two war ships, and informed that they must cease fighting. Failing this, they would be severely punished. The action of the officers appeared to have a good effect, and the trouble which was expected in connection with the landing of the natives deported from Queensland will, it is hoped, now be averted.

COW IN A RESTAURANT.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the vicinity of Armstrong-street Ballarat on Saturday, owing to the antics of a cow which had broken away from its driver while on the way to the sale yards. The animal rushed into a right of way in the northern end of the thoroughfare, dashed into the rear portion of Angus's Cafe, and after plunging about the yard several minutes rolled down a spiral staircase into the kitchen in the basement of the building, and finally entered the diningroom. The customers in the cafe were greatly alarmed, and the attendants sought refuge from the infuriated animal in side passages. Several gentlemen, amid cries from the ladies, endeavored to hunt the cow up stairs leading into Sturt-street, but this action only caused the runaway to become more frantic, for it charged several large mirrors in which its figure was reflected, and upset a number of small tables on which refreshments had been laid. A mirror and a quantity of glassware were smashed, while some crockery was demolished. At last the cow became tightly wedged between the counter and the wall, and while thus held ropes were procured, and it was tightly bound and hauled out of the cafe.

INSURANCE FUNDS.

There are no fewer than 74 fire, marine and guarantee insurance companies doing business in Victoria, and the Government considers that they should lodge deposits with the Treasury as life assurance companies have to do. The Premier attends to introduce a bill to provide for that requirement, and he proposes to make the deposit £5,000 in each instance for local and foreign companies alike. If this proposal is carried out it will mean an addition of £370,000 to the trust funds.

LADY NORTHCOTE.

A garden party was given by Lord and Lady Northcote at Government House, Melbourne, on Tuesday afternoon. The weather was fine and sunny, As the crowd assembled on the lawn to-day the fact was generally recognised that since the days of the boom Melbourne society has never presented a better appearance. Fashion has doubtless much to do with this Lady Northcote received her guests in a gown of soft cream cloth, the skirt trimmed with bands of cream silk and a bodice with handsome Irish lace. Over this she wore a long coat of cream face cloth, finished with white crystal passimenterie and buttons. Her cream hat had long cream plumes with pink roses beneath the brim. A great many muslin frocks were worn, thin silks also being popular. Sunshades played an important part in the scene, a large majority being in more brilliant shades than usual. Tea was served throughout the afternoon in the ballroom.

MR. GLIDDEN'S RECORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have just received a cable from Mr. Chas. J. Glidden informing me that he has made a fresh start from Boston, Mass: in his self-imposed task of driving 50,000 miles in 50 different countries on his Napier car.

Mr. Glidden, who has been accompanied by his wife in his undertaking has so far driven 33,600 miles in 35 countries, in the course of which he has twice circled the globe.

His present undertaking consists of driving by road to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, returning to New York, and then continuing to Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago. The rubber-tyred wheels will then be changed to steel flanged wheels and the party will drive the remaining distance on the railway track, using the Rock Isles Lines to Fort Worth, the International and Great Northern to Laredo, and the National Lines of Mexico to Mexico City. Side trips on the rail will be made to El Paso, Little Rock, Hot Springs, Houston and Gaveston and the Mexican Capital will be reached about New Year's day.

The distances of this trip will be 1,757 miles on the road and 5,802 miles on the rail, making a total of 7,659 miles.

It may be remembered that in his previous trip Mr. Glidden travelled 1,200 miles in a similar fashion on the Canadian-Pacific Railway and that he is still using the same Napier car upon which he commenced the lengthy tour and that in the whole of his journeying he has never been delayed through any breakdown of his trusty Napier. Yours, etc.,

S. F. EDGE.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard ... "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy ... and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

AN INTERESTING WEDDING.

Milner—Macquoid.

The following is a list of some of the presents. It was omitted from the account of the wedding in our last issue owing to want of space :—

Anderson, Misses	Glass & Silver Peg Measure
Barnard, Major and Mrs.	Silver Photo Frame
Bartlett, Miss	Lace Scarf
Baugh, Commander & Mrs.	Silver-mounted Calendar.
Bayley. Hon'ble. Mr & Mrs.	Set of Silver Buckles with Buttons.
Beatson, Sir Stewart & Lady.	Africans Spoons
Bidie, Major and Mrs.	Book.
Bilgrami, Mr Syed Hussain	Silver Photo Frame.
Burnett, Mr.	Silver Bridge Box.
Chimia Row, Ressaldar	Silver Ring Stand.
Clinch, Captain and Mrs.	China Bowl.
Clarke, Mr and Mrs.	Silver Toast Rack.
Crawford, Mr F	Pair of Silver Match Boxes
Crum, Mr.	Cigar Boxes.
Crum Mrs.	Leather Frame
DeCourcey Mr J L.	Silver Vases
DeSantos, Mr C.	Silver Cake Tray
DeSantos, Mr X.	Silver Ash Trays
Dall, Mr & Mrs.	Silver Powder Boxes
Desaraj Urs, Colonel	Gold Bracelet and Watch set with Rubies
Egerton, Sir Charles, and Officers Headquarters Staff 9th Division	Silver Cigar Box
Egerton, Sir Charles & Miss	Silver Bon Bon Dish
Egerton, Mr Brain	Silver Butter Dish Knife
Fakhr-ul-Mulk, Nawab	Gold Buckle Bracelet
Faridoon Jung, Nawab	Silver Tea Set
Fisher, Mr & Mrs.	Silver Salt Cellars
Florence, Mr & Mrs.	Silver Shell Scent Bottles
Forbes, Hon'ble Mr J.	Cheque
Forbes, Miss	Silver Penholders and Pencil
Forster, Captain	Silver Card Tray
Fraser, Hon'ble Mr and Mrs, Stewart	Art Flower Bowl
Freyer, Major & Miss	Silver Salt Cellars
Freyer, Colonel & Mrs.	Silver Peg Measure
Galloway, Mr R.	Cutglass & Silver Bottle
Gayer, Mr & Mrs.	Silver Tea Spoons
Gimlette, Colonel	Silver Mirror
Gordon, Colonel	Silver Salt Cellars
Granny, Messrs.	Pair Oak Frames
Grubble, Mr & Mrs.	Silver-Mounted Ice Pail
Gough, Mr & Mrs Hugh	Indian Brass Finger Bowls
Grant, Major	Silver Penwiper
Greenwood, Captain	Silver-Mounted Decanter
Haig, Major and Mrs.	Silver Umbrella Handles
Hall Wright, Dr.	Silver Tables Mirror
Hamilton, General and Mrs.	Coffee Machine
Hamilton, Colonel and Mrs Decourcy	Necklace and Earrings
Hamilton, Mr.	Teapot
Hankin, Mr and Mrs.	Double Silver PhotoFrame
Hashim Nawaz Jung, Captain	Fish Knives and Forks
Hay, Surgeon-General	Silver Sugar Caster.
Hayes, Major	Miniature SilverMenu Stand.
Heale, Mr. and Mrs.	Silver-mounted Scent Bottle and Hairpin Box.
Heenan, Mr. and Mrs	Silver Pepper pots.
Herier-Smith Major de	Silver and Mother-of-pearl, Candlesticks.
Hingston. Captain	Silver Butter Dish.
Hudson, Captain and Mrs.	Silver Salt Cellars.
Hutchinson, Captain and Mrs	Coffee Cups and Tray.
Hydrabad Contingent Mess (Dining Members).	Silver Tea Tray.
Ievers, Major	Silver-Mounted Decanters
Johnson, Miss. Ross	Silver Butter Dish.
Johnston, Reverend and Mrs.	Silver Chukram Salt Cellars, Menu Stand, and Serviette Rings.
Kennedy, Captain	Silver Manicure Set.
Kirwan, Mrs.	Irish Lace.
Le Fevre, Dr. and Mrs.	Gold Nugget and Bracelet
Lewis, Mr.	Silver Vases.
Liddell, Mr. Guy	Silver Handglass
Little, Colonel and Mrs.	Cheque
Lumley, Mrs.	Japanese Silver Box.
Mackenzie-Kennedy Colonel and Mrs.	Silver Vases.
Mackintosh, Mrs.	Diamond and Pearl Pendant.
Mac Nabb, Mr.	Silver photo Frame
Macquoid, Colonel and Mrs.	Silver Jam Jar.
Macquoid, Major	Case of Plate and Cutlery.
Macquoid, Mrs.	Lace and Cheque.
Macquoid, Miss	Silver and Glass Jam Jar and Sugar Basin.
Macquoid, Mr, Gilbert	Silver-Mounted Scent Bottle.
Macquoid, Miss Catherine	Books.
Mysore, H.H. The Maharaja	Fitted Dressing Bag to Bride and Silver-mounted Tantalus to Bridegroom.
Mahir-ud-Daulah Major	Set of Silver Fruit Knives
Martyn, Mr. C.E.	Silver Cigarette Case.
Mathewez, Major and Mrs.	Silver Pincushion
Mc Nicol	Silver-mounted Decanter,
Milner, Mrs.	Silver Tea Service,
Morgan, Mr and Mrs	Cut Glass and Silver Bottle
Munn, Captain and Mrs	Silver Pepper pots
Notting, Miss	Silver Eain de Cologne Bottle
Naidu, Mrs.	Book
Paterson, Miss	Two Books of Songs,
Pandlebury, Colonel W.	Silver Salt Cellars,
Pendlebury, Mr.	Silver Saver.
Pendlebury Miss.	SilversRoseBowl anStand,
Pershad, H. E Maharajah Kishen	Mother-of-Pearl Fruit Knives and Forks.
Perram, Mr and Mrs.	Teaspoons and Sugar Tongs.
Pigott, Mr.	Scarf Pin.
Prem Singh, Captain	Silver Button Hook and Shoe Horn.
Price, Sir Frederick and Lady.	Chinese Embroidered Tea Cloth.
Pusey, Mr.	Silver Umbrella Handles
Officers, R.A.M.C. Wellington.	Silver Sugar Caster.
Renton, Major and Mrs.	Silver-Mounted Scent Bottles.
Rettie, Major	Silver Ink Pot.
Roome, Captain	Burmese Silver Handglass
Ryan, Miss Babe	Enamelled Box.
Sergeant, Mr	Brass Lamp on Stand.
Sawyer, Major	Silver Belt,
Seaton, Mr and Mrs.	Silver Candlesticks.
Sherer, Colonel and Mrs.	Silver Frames.
Staff and Men of 19th Company, Wellington	Silver Butter Dish.
Smythe, Mr and Mrs Carew.	Silver Photo Frame.
Stokes, Colonel and Mrs.	Silver Pin Cushions.
Stephens, Mrs.	Photo Frame.
Stubbs Mr.	Silver Belt.
Sturge, Mr and Mrs.	Silver-Mounted Oil and Vinegar Bottles and Lace Tea cloth
Reverend Mother St Dionysia.	Large Oil Painting
Tayleur, Mr and Mrs.	Indian Silver Vases
Thompson, Colonel	Silver Inkstand
Tollemache, Mr and Mrs.	Silver Photo Frame
Vye, Mrs	Silver-mounted Vases
Walker, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Casson	Dessert knives and Forks
Ward, Major and Mrs.	Tea Cloth
Warner, Mr and Mrs.	Silver Tea Spoons
Westlake, Mrs.	Set of Fancy Buttons
Wiggin, Colonel and Mrs.	Silver Peg Measure
White, Sir Arnold and Lady	Silver Sweet Dishes
Wortabet, Colonel and Mrs.	Silver Sugar Basin
Wroughton, Captain	Scarf Pin
Wych, Miss	Silver Cenet Bottles
Yate, Colonel and Mrs.	Silver Sweet Dishes
Young, Miss	Dutch Water-Colour Paintings in frames
Zaffar Jung, Nawab	Pair of Gold Bracelets Set with Diamonds and Rubies

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, November 20.

1. There will be a Parade for all members at the Church Gate Station to-morrow Wednesday the 21st instant at 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki, Sword and Carbine.

2. Promotion—Pony Troop—Trooper D W Wilson to be Corporal.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL
COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 20.

75 DRILLS.

No. 1 Co—Thursday the 22nd Instant.
10" R M L Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound at 9 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Saturday the 24th instant.
10" R M L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort.
Parade at the Fort at 4 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and F S Caps.
No 2 Co—To-day Tuesday the 20th instant.
10" R M L Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort at 9 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Saturday the 24th instant.
Battery drill on the 10" R M L at Mahaluxmi Fort at 5 p.m.
Dress Khaki and Helmets.

76 INSPECTION E E Co.

Wednesday the 21st instant.
The E E Co will parade at 4-30 p.m. at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for inspection by the Inspector of Submarine Defences in India.

INSTRUCTIONS 77.

All members must attend this parade.
There will be Instructions for Gun Layers and D R F specialists at No 1 Bn? Co at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder daily at 7-30 a.m.
Thursday and Saturday excepted.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

SPENCE COTTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Since the publication of my previous letters on the subject of "Spence Cotton" many enquiries have reached me from all parts of the country raising further points. The interest which is being taken in my efforts to promote the wide cultivation of this variety may be judged by the volume of correspondence I have received on the subject, but so great interest has its draw-backs, and I therefore ask you again to extend me the courtesy of your columns in order that I may answer the questions which have been put to me. It will be best, I think, to commence with the adverse criticism which has been raised both here and in America, by my planting 5,000 Trees to the acre. It is urged that this is is not only folly in the beginning, but that it is suicidal in later years. The ground on which the wisdom of my action is criticised is the presumption that I have forgetten the necessity of allowing free space for the growth of the Tree after the first year. In the ordinary course of events I am ready to admit that such close planting would be courting disaster. There are however cogent reasons for what I have done, and it is only necessary to consider them for a moment to see that the closences of plainting strengthens rather than otherwise my claim that the cotton tree which bears my name is capable of being turned into the salvation of the Indian cotton grower. I need not again go into the advantages of this Tree over the annual shrub, except to repeat that the latter produces an absurdly small crop, and the former eight hundred per cent. more the first year. Its important value in a great measure consists in the fact that it is an *indigenous tree* of India and consequently is accustomed to the hard fight for life which the climate entails, and the extraordinary strength it has gained since its introduction into this country in the far past serves to help the planter in a variety of ways. It will be best, I think, to deal with these advantages in logical sequence. The first necessity for inducing the ryot to undertake its cultivation is the certainty that he will have an immediate paying crop. Without this he will not look at it, indeed, he cannot afford to do so. In order to ensure this I plant 5,000 Trees to the acre. After the first crop they must be all cut down to a height of four feet in order to strengthen them and facilitate picking, besides being pruned all round to admit a free current of air. Thinning is now necessary and should be undertaken during the rains—intermediate rows and alternate trees should be rooted up and transplanted, and here the extreme hardiness of the Tree comes to the rescue.

I have, for the sake of ascertaining how far harsh treatment may be carried, transplanted them after deliberately breaking the roots including the tap root—after loosening the earth they were simply dragged up without any soil attached to them. Thus I gave the original Plantation room for growth and at the same time found that the trees will stand such harsh treatment recovering within a few days, and bearing equally well with those left undisturbed. Such method of transplanting can be done at very trifling cost and thus a ready made plantation of valuable matured Trees is created which will yield a crop twice as large as the first year. I think these two most important reason fully justify my idea of planting so closely the first year. [Here follows a letter from Colonel C. A. S. Montgomery commanding at Deesa on the subject of transplanting as well as a letter from Captain Elderton, Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa.]

I will turn to another important question which has been raised in several quarters. I have many letters expressing doubt as to the ability of the tree to withstand frost. This, indeed, is so essential to its commercial success, especially in the North of India, that I did not leave the question to be raised for me, but arranged for a series of experiments, the result of which answers all doubt on the subject. On July 16th of last year "Spence Cotton" seed was planted for me by Mr. Kirkpatrick, of the firm of Anderson Wright & Co., at Delhi. His report is somewhat lengthy, I will supply a copy of it to any one sufficiently interested, contenting myself for the present with quoting one extract.

Delhi, *4th September* 1906.

"Spence Cotton" was sown here on 16th July, 1905. On September 22nd the seedlings were 10 to 18 inches high. The last week in December and the first week in January a frost set in and withered every tree as far as leaves and buds were concerned- By the middle of February all the trees showed sings of life and by April were all sprouting. To-day (4-9-06) I have some 200 trees and only 16 casualities; all are beautifully healthy. I am confident at their present age they will stand frost."

(*Sd.*) W. KIRKPATRICK.

It will thus be seen that the trees have been put to a severe trial in the matter of climate, for the seed sent to Delhi was taken from trees innured to the heat of Southern Rajputana, and yet withstood the cold of Delhi, which proved disastrous to the annual shrub planted side by side as a means of judging exactly what would occur. As is generally known, only two crops of cotton, at most, of the latter can be grown in succession, whereas the "Spence Cotton" tree has a known life of twenty years and probably much longer. I regret to hear the Punjab has again been visited by the boll worm and green fly, so far fortunately we have had no appearence of these damaging pests on the Wellao Plantation. I would wish again to refer to the important subject of the yield per tree the first year—it will be remembered the average on my Wellao Plantation was found to be 2¼ ounces per tree, and that I reduced this to a mininumn yield of 1½ ounces, in order to be thoroughly on the safe side—this gives 400 lbs. or one bale to the acre, and is no less than 800 per cent less than the estimate of the "Spence Cotton" tree yield given in the Prospectus of The Palanpur (long staple) Tree Cotton Co., Ltd., from which the following is an extract :—

"According to information collected by Government officials and stated in the Prospectus of the Indian Long Staple Cotton Growing Syndicate, Ltd., and borne out by experiments made at Deesa during the last two years by the original Vendor to this Syndicate, and by statements made by influential natives to the Vendor, the production of the best of these varieties of Tree Cotton, under irrigation, is as follows :—

First year...... ½ lb to ¾ lb per tree of cleaned cotton.
Second ,, ... 1 lb to 1½ lb ,, ,, ,,
Third ,, ... 2 lb to 6 lb ,, ,, ,,

Since my last letter the Government of India have evinced great interest in this new cotton.

For the information of agriculturists I wish again to state that I am selling "Spence Cotton" seed at Rs. 10 per pound, one lb being the minimum quantity supplied and sufficient for 5,000 trees to the acre. Printed instructions for cultivation accompany each executed order. It has come to my knowledge that that certain unscrupulous persons are offering so called "Spence Cotton" for sale ; I desire to warn the public that none is genuine unless grown on the Wellao Plantation, and that all documents in connection therewith are signed by myself or by Captain G. H. Farrell, Chief Superintendent. In some quarters the question has been raised as to the deterioration of the quality of Tree Cotton as the tree grows older some suggesting that it will grow coarse and the staple become shorter year by year. I can prove by experience that this is not the case with the 'Spence Cotton" Tree, the three trees here from which I originally obtained the cotton are known beyond doubt to be twenty years old, and the quality of the Cotton they produce has in no way deteriorated. It is dead white in colour, the staple is fine, silky and from 1¼ to 1½ inches in length, whereas that of American Cotton only averages seven eighths of an inch.

I desire to thank you for allowing me to make this further communication through your columns which I trust will not only reach those who have written to me on the subject, but others who are interested and have not thought to ascertin the further information I have given. My wish is to disseminate knowledge of the Tree, as far as possible, in order to secure the cultivation of this Cotton all over the country. I have already shown in a previous letter that I believe its adoption will be of immense advantage to cultivators, as well as to the Mill industry and it is only by demonstrating the results of experiments carried out under the most diverse conditions that the full confidence which I have in its future can be communicated to others.—Yours etc.,

J. R. SPENCE.

Wellao Cotton Plantation Deesa.

AUCTION OF SEED COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 19.

One thousand five hundred and twenty five maunds and six Seers of Egyptian Abasi "Phutis", or seed cotton was auctioned in the presence of the Commissioner in Sind. Mr. Younghusband and the Colonisation Officer of the Jamrao Canal and Mr. Chatfield at Mirpurkhas on Saturday the 17th by a special *mukhtiarkar* in connection with the measures for sale of Egyptian cotton. The prices realized per maund varied from Rs 11-8-0 to Rs. 13-9 0. Of the 1525 maunds 635 maunds were purchased by the Ahmedabad Ginning Factory and 890 maunds by the Gujrat Ginning Factory. The auction was well attended the representatives of several Karachi and Ahmedabad firms being present. It is believed that if the cotton had been auctioned in small lots of about 150 maunds each, it would have fetched still better prices.

The total rainfall for the whole period from the 4th of May to the 14th of November was 20 per cent or more in defect in Baluchistan, Sind. and part of Rajputana and Orissa, and in excess in the West of the Satpuras and the rainfall sub-divisions of Indore and Simla. It was practically normal elsewhere.

PEARL-FISHING IN CEYLON.

There is probably no industry in the world more interesting than the rescuing of pearls from the bivalves on the bottom of the sea on the famous banks of Wanar, Ceylon. A very interesting article descriptive of the process of obtaining the pearls appears in the new number of the *Century Magazine*, from the pen of Mr. Frederick Penfield, a well-known writer on Eastern affairs.

In the exuberant phraseology of the Orient, Ceylon is "the pearl-drop on India's brow," and the Gulf of Manar is "the sea abounding in pearls" and "the sea of gain." Ceylon appeals irresistibly to any possessor of the wandering foot, for it is an island paradice. It is well governed, of course, for its administration is that of a seasoned colony of Edward VII's realm, and the guidance of austere dignified Britain countenances nothing like gambling in any of its lands—oh, dear, no! State lotteries are pretty well relegated in these times to Latin countries, as everybody knows, Mr. Penfield says.

Yet the world's most gigantic gamble, pregnantly fruitful with chance in all variations and shadings, is unquestionably the Ceylon pearl-fishery ; compared with it, and state lottery pales to insignificance. From the taking of the first oyster to the draining of the last vatful of "matter," every step is attended by fickle fortune ; and never is the interest of the people of Portugal or of Mexico keener over a drawing of a lottery, the tickets of which may have been sold at the very thresholds of the cathedrals, than is that of the natives of Ceylon and Southern India over the daily results of a Manar fishery.

Each bivalve is a lottery ticket ; it may contain a gem worthy of place in a monarch's crown, or be a seed pearl with a mercantile value of only a few rupees. Perhaps one oyster in a hundred contains a pearl, and not more than one pearl in a hundred, be it known, has value of importance. Nature furnishes the sea, pearling-banks, oysters, and all therein contained ; the Ceylon administration conducts the undertaking, and for its trouble and trifling outlay exacts a "rakeoff" of two thirds of all that may be won from the deep. And mere man, the brown or black diver, receives for his daring and enterprise one oyster in every three that he brings from the ocean's depths—and his earnings must be shared with boat-owner, sailors, attendants and assistants almost without number.

For size of "rake-off," there is no game of hazard in the world offering a parallel. The Ceylon Government used to exact three out of every four oysters broughs in the current tribute of two out of three having become operative only a few years since.

All sorts of theories prevail as to what causes the pearl to gow. Professor Hornell, the eminent marine biologist in the service of the Ceylon Government, thinks that the pearl is produced as the consequence of the presence of the dead bodies of a diminutive parasitical tapeworm which affects the Ceylon bivalve. Anyhow, it is an accepted fact that pearls are exeretions of superimposed concenture *laminæ* of a peculiarly fine and dense substance, consisting in major part of carbonate of lime. The process of proclaiming a fishery is interesting.

There are definite rules for determining when a Ceylon fishery will be held, for twice a year the banks are systematically examined by the marine biologist, and estimates made of the number of oysters present on each bank. Whenever their age and size appear to warrant the step, a sample catch of twenty thousand Oysters is made by divers employed by the Government, and a valuation is formed of the pearls they produce. If found to average ten or twelve rupees to a thousand oysters, the Government is advised to proclaim a fishery. Advertisements are then published throughout the East especially in vernacular papers reaching the Persian Gulf and the two coasts of southern India, at the instance of the Colonial Secretary's Office at Colombo. These detail the valuation of the sample pearls, area of beds to be fished, and the estimated number of oysters likely to be available upon each.

The advertisements are printed in Cingalese, Tamil and English. As rapidly as information can spread, it becomes known from Karachi to Rangoon, and along the chain of sea-ports of the Malay States, that a fishery is to be held. Divers, gembuyers, speculators, money-lenders, petty merchants, and persons of devious occupations, make speedy arrangements for attending. Indian and Cingalese coolies flock by the thousand to the coast of the Northern province, longing to play even humble roles in the great game of chance. The "tindals" and divers provide boats and all essential gear for the work afloat ; while ashore the Government supplies buildings and various forms of labor for dealing with the curious industry.

The estimate of the experts upon which it was decided to announce a fishery last year was that there were on the Southwest Cheval paar 3,500,000 oysters which might be gathered on the Mideast Cheval paar 13,750,000 oysters, on the North and South Moderagam 25,750,000, and on the South Cheval 40,220,000. The announcement of this total of 83,?00,000 bivalves produced an electrical effect, and an unprecedented attendance, for it was equal to announcing a lottery with that many tickets, and who knows how few prizes!

The centre of the pearl traffic of Ceylon is Marickchikkaddi, a city which during the fisheries suddenly grows up on the sand, develops a population of 40,000 and disappears as soon as the fisheries are over, and traders and divers return to their own countries.

A quarter of a mile from the official section of the city is the great human warren and business region, where black men and brown—Hindus, Mohammedans, Buddhists, and others—dwell and traffic in peaceful communion. A broad thoroughfare, starting from the edge of the plateau overlooking the sea and extending inland until the settlement yields to the open country is the Main street ; and here, for ten or twelve weeks, is one of Asia's busiest marts. This part of Marichchikaddi is planned with careful regard for sanitary needs and hygiene. Streets cross at right angles, and at every corner stands a damppost rudely made from jungle wood from which suspends a lantern ingeniously fashioned from an American petroleum tin. Sites on the principal streets are leased for the period of the fishery to persons proving their purposes to be legitimate. For a good corner lot, perhaps twenty feet square, the Government receives as much as a thousand rupees ; and a few hours after the lease is signed up goes a cadjan structure—and a day later pearls worth a king's ransom may there be dealt in with an absence of concern astounding to a visitor.

Can these Easterners, squating on mats like fakir in open-front stalls, judge the merits of a pearl? Yes—decidedly. In the twinkling of an eye one of them estimates the worth of a gem with a precision that would take a Bond Street dealer hours to determine. The Indian or Cingalese capitalist who goes with his cash to Marichikkaddi to buy pearls is not given to taking chances ; usually he has learned by long experience every "point," that a pearl can possess, knows whether it be precisely spherical, and has a good "skin," and a luster appealing to commisseurs, A metal colander or simple scale enables him to know to the fraction of a grain the weight of a pearl, and experience and the trader's instinct tell him everything further that may possibly be known of a gem. It would be as profitless to assume to instruct an Egyptian desert sheikh upon the merits of a horse as to try to contribute information to the pearl-dealer of the East.

The calm period of the northeast monsoon is gentleness itself by the middle of February, and the Gulf of Manar is seldom more than rippled by its zephyrs. It is then the fishery begins. For weeks the divers have been arriving by craft of every conceivable type and rig. They are aristocrats of the camps, and as they roam bazaars and streets, or promenade the sea-front they are admired by coolies and peons as bull-fighters would be in Spain.

Sturdy fellows they are lithe of limb and broad of chest. Each brings a tangle of pots and kettles, bags and bales, but wears nothing throughout the fishery save a lion-cloth and now and then a turban denoting nationality or caste. Last year there were forty-five hundred of them, and those from the Madras Presidency were the backbone of the enterprise, Nearly half the divers were registered from Krilakari, and hundreds came from the tip end of India.

The only Ceylon city contributing divers was Jaffna, whose men were of the fishers caste, said to be descendants of Arabs, who settled sixty years ago at Jaffna The divers coming the greatest distance were then negroes and Arabs from Aden and the Persian Gulf, most of whom landed at Colombo from trading steamers, and made their way by small boat or bullock backery to the Cadjan City.

These fellows have few equals as divers, but the administrative officers of the camp always fear that they will come into conflict with the police or launch a war in the name of Mohamed against the Hindus or Cingalese, Consequently, only a limited number are allowed to take part in the fishery.

Last year's fleet was the largest ever participating in a Ceylon fishery, three hundred and twenty boats being enrolled. The largest boats came from Tuticorin, and carried thirty-four divers each. The smallest boat had a complement of seven divers. Each diver was faithfully attended by a manduck, who, ran his tackle and watched over his interests with jealous care both in and out of the water. Besides the manducks, every boat had numerous sailors, food and water-servers, and a riffraff of hangers-on. It was estimated that divers and manducks aggregated nine thousand souls, A system of apportionment gives every man in a boat an interest in the take, the divers generally retaining two-thirds of the bivalves left over by the Government rules controlling the fishery. The Kilakari divers observe a time-honored custom of giving to their home mosque the proceeds of one plunge each day.

With the exception of the divers from the Malabar coast, who plunge head foremost from a spring-board, the men go into the water in an upright position, and are hurried in their journey to the bottom by a stone weighing from forty to fifty pounds. Each diver's attendant has charge of two ropes slung over a railing above the side of the boat ; one suspends the diving-stone, and the other a widemouthed basket of network. The nude diver, already in the sea, places the basket on the stone, and inserts one foot in a loop attached to the stone. He draws a long breath, closes his nostrils with the fingers of one hand, raises his body as high as possible above water, to give force to his descent, and, loosening the rope supporting the weight, is carried quickly to the bottom. An Arab diver closes the nostrils with a tortoise-shell clip, and occasionally a diver is seen whose ears are stopped with oil-saturated cotton. The manduck hoists the weight from the bottom and adjusts it for the next descent. Meanwhile, the diver, working face downward, is rapidly filling the basket with oysters. When the basket is filled or his breath exhausted, the diver signals, and is drawn up as speedily as possible by the rope attached to the basket, and a specially agile diver facilitates the ascent by climbing hand over hand on the line. When a man has been in the water half an hour, and has made perhaps seven or eight descents, he is glad to get a rest and a sun-bath, but in a few minutes he is taking part in the interminable chatter of the Orient.

When a fishery is at its height, the scene on the banks is one of extreme animation, and a picture full of strangeness to New World eyes. Each craft is a floating hive of competitive noise and activity, and the center of a cordon of disappearing and reappearing seal-like heads, with baskets splashing in the water or being hauled by excited hands. In the distance floats the majestic barque Rengasamy Puravey, an old-timer, with stately spars, a quarter-deck, and painted portholes that might cause a landsman to believe her a war-ship. For half the year the barque is the home of the Government's marine biologist, and his office and laboratory, wherein scientific investigation and experimentation are in constant progress, are in houses built on the quarter-deck. Small steamers, having an official cut, move here and there among the fishing boats, doing patrol duty and carrying instructions when necessary from the *Rengasamy Puravey*.

The instant the "cease- work" gun is fired the dingy fleet blossoms into a cloud of canvas, with every boat headed for Marichikkaddi. The scene suggests a a regatta on a gigantic scale, and from a distance the leaning lug and lateen sails of the East give the idea of craft travelling at terrific speed. It is a regatta, a free-for-all, devil-take-the-hindmost affair. The prizes are choice berths on the beach as near as possible to the kottu, and the coolies who must carry the sacks of oysters see to it that the "tindal" and his sailors make no retarding error.

The camp has been peaceful and somnolent while the boats have been out but the word that the fleet is coming in rouses every laborer, every petty dealer, speculator, and harpy to nervous activity. Everybody goes to the seafront to witness the beaching of the boats and to watch the unloading. An hour probably elapses between the coming of the leader of the fleet and the arrival of the slowest boat. During the period the important functionary is the beach-master, who shouts his commands to boats seeking to crowd into positions not rightly theirs. When a boat is securely drawn upon the strand, there is no waste of time in getting the cargo started for the Government storehouse. Muscular porters glistening in their perspiring nudeness, go in single file between boat and kottu like ants executing a transportation feat. In a very few minutes the oysters are being counted by nimble-handed coolies. Important gamblers in oysters, men with sharp eyes and speculative instincts, have only to note the number of sacks delivered from one, or two boats—and secure a hint from an obliging diver as to whether the bivalves are "thin" or "thick"—to arrive at a safe hypothesis of what the day's take has been, and also whether the oysters promise to be fairly pearliferous. The opinions of two or three of these experts make a basis for starting the prices at the auction in the evening, and these "sharps" are seldom wrong in their estimate of what would be a safe offer for a thousand chances in the great lottery of Asia.

The count in the kottu is soon completed, and each boat's catch is divided into three piles, when an official selects two for the Government and the third is so expeditiously removed that a quarter of an hour later the share of the divers is being huckstered throughout the camp to the small speculators.

Upon each craft throughout the day has been a native watchman of supposed honesty, in the Government's employ, whose duty has been to see that no oysters were surreptitiously opened on the banks or during the run home. If any member of the crew is suspected the police are informed, and an arrest follows: A favorite way of hiding pearls is to tie the gems in a rag attached to the anchor that is thrown overboard when the boat lands. Another is to fasten a packet to a piece of rigging adroitly run to the masthead, there to remain until opportunity admits of its unobserved removal.

The sale is held in the building where the camp magistrate all the afternoon has been dispensing justice in breaches of Marichchikkaddi's morals—simple assaults, thieving, and other petty misdemeanors usual to police courts. Punctually at sunset the auction begins. If the universe offers a strange gathering for which commerce is responsible, it would be difficult to give it location. The gentle Government agent sits on the platform, and in front of the rostrum is the splendidly appareled chief mudiliyar, to interpret between auctioneer and buyers. The bidders-to-be number half a hundred, and their eager faces are directed toward the august official of the Government, each probably praying secretly to his god that undue competition be not inspired to the extent of excluding bargains. In the throng are chetties, Moor merchants, and local hawkers, hoping to get a few thousand bivalves at a price assuring a profit when peddled through the coastwise villages.

"Do these men represent actual capital?" I asked the agent. "They do, indeed," is the reply; "and collectively they are backed by cash in hand and satisfactory credits in Ceylon banks of at least a hundred lakhs of rupees." Forced as you are to accept the statement, you inwardly confess that they don't look it, for $3,200,000 is a goodly credit anywhere.

OUR SHORT STORY.

(Concluded from page 4.)

"Madam are ye aware that this is an inthrusion on the privacy o' the dommestick hearth?" said Sarsfield.

"May ye ask who this young lady is!" cried Bridget, curtseying lower and lower. "Tis a friend o' Katie Hiffernan's," she curtseyed, a "*partichler* friend—that's after lendin' her me hat—her own bein' in pawn—that's who the young lady is, Mrs. Doolan dressmaker wid' a brass plate, yer ladyship, ma'a'm.',

Kate flung the hat at her head.

"Take yer ould hat," she sobbed, "ye dirty little thrickster, ye're no friend o' mine!" she threw herself into Sarsfield's arms. Sarsfield, with a proud face, disengaged himself.

"Oh yes, kiss now!" said Bridget, picking over her hat, "kiss—kiss! Oh, begorrah, Kate Hiffernan ye have me hat drenched—' tis *rooned*!"

Sarsfield took her by the arm

"I'll escort ye to the door now, ma'am," he said.

As he pushed her outside Bridget was heard shouting hysterically: "God shpeed the bride an' bridegroom. God shpeep yez all!"

Kate fell, weeping like a child, upon Mrs. Doolan's neck,

"Oh mother she sobbed, for I've none o'me own I'm heart broken altogether. I was in dread to bring shame on Sarsfield—Sarsfield me darlin b y'. I'd a beautiful hat o' me own—seven an sixpence I paid for it—an' this morin' me father took it out from under me bed—an' pawned it on me for drink Seven an six pence I paid twas a beauty, anny b'd would be proud to walk out wid' a hat like that, so I borrered the hat off of Bridgie Bourke, in dread to bring shame on Sarsfield—"

Mrs. Doolan had tears in her eyes.

"Ye have brought no shame on me son," she said, and patted Kate's back, while over the girl's shoulder her eyes filled. "Don't take on so, me child. Sure ye done yer best—we can all of us on'y do that ; and 'tsn't as if ye had ne'er a hat at all—"

"When ye had it under the bed, and paid seven an' sixpence for it," Miss Doolan threw in, feeling out of this tender scene.

"Ye'll believe me?—that I had it under the bed" Kate sobbed. "Sure Sarsfield knows—he seen it himself"—She clung tightly to Mrs. Doolan, "I have no mother o' me own," she repeated.

"Sure I know that, pet," said Sarsfield's mother, her eyes running over, "but ye won't have long to wait before ye have one, me child."

When Sarsfield came in, flushed with manly wrath, he found his sweetheart supported on one side by his sister, while his mother drew forth her own handkerchief and pressed it into Kate's hand.

"There," said his mother, winking proudly with one moist eye. "Go to yer own b'y, me child."

Kate drew down Sarsfield's head and whispered in his ear.

"Yer mother's goin'to make me me weddin' dress, an' yer sister 'll thrim me the hat!"

An amusing story concerning the Duke of Norfolk comes from the Arundel Revision Court. There were a number of claims put in on his behalf relating to the County Council vote, and the address was filled in as "Arundel Castle." The cautious revising barrister took exception to the claims. "On what grounds, sir?" inquired the Conservative agent. "Insufficient address," replied the barrister. "I should have thought, sir, that Arundel Castle was known all over the world." But the revising barrister was not going to take any chances. "I beg your pardon," he rejoined, "I know of several public-houses in London of that name." The story, says "M.A.P.," was subsequently related to the Duke, who laughed very heartily.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS FASHIONS.

A Lady Correspondent writes : More than ever this season it is the fashion to wear flowers in the hair, I think, to a certain extent this pretty fashion is due to the Spanish wave which is flowing over us all, but whatever may be the cause the effect is eminently desirable. At the Opera a number of the best-dressed women wear natural flowers in their hair, either a single rose, held in place by a clasp of diamonds, or a half-wreath, worn rather far back on the hair, and raised in the centre like a Russian tiara.

NEW HAIR ARRANGEMENTS.

At the Opera it is almost necessary to wear a head ornament of some kind ; the perfectly bare head—so much the fashion in England—looks, in a Parisian theatre, even at the Opera, where hats are absolutely forbidden, a little undressed. For young girls a simple Greek head-dress is charming and most becoming : the hair arranged in a bunch of curls at the back of the head, and then one or two bands of silver ribbon passed across the front. The head-dress which obtains great favour with young Spanish girls might very well be adopted by their French and English sisters. The hair is divided in the middle, and arranged in soft waves at either side of the forehead ; then the ends are carried to the nape of the neck, and there tied with an immense bow of black taffetas ribbon ; this bow stands out defiantly at either side, and for special occasions a crimson rose would be placed directly behind the left ear. I must make it clear that the hair does not fall over the ears in the "Otero" style! It is drawn back above the ears, and arranged in soft coils at the nape of the neck.

THE ART OF DRESS.

Last month, while staying at Biarritz, I had an amusing and really instructive interview with a Basque tailor. He had a tiny shop, and I entered it only because I wanted a little morning skrit made very quickly, and his shop was conveniently close to my hotel. I vaguely suggested an "umbrella" skrit, as being simple and suitable, but to the latter word he took objection, and a clever dissertation on the "Art of Dress" followed! He pointed out—and with reason—that an umbrella skrit is bound to "flare" at the hem, and that any appearance of "flare" belongs, according to the unwritten laws which govern the world of dress in France, to afternoon and evening dresses! He was such an ordinary looking little man, and his shop was so small and insignificant, that one felt surprised to hear him speaking with certainty of the mysterious line which divides morning and afternoon dresses—even if both be of walking length—but he was French as well as Basque, and he knew instinctively what was "correct." Apropos "umbrella" skirts—they are again coming into favour and will be much worn this winter, with long coats fashioned in the "Russian blouse" style : that is to say, with the upper part very slightly pouched and confined by a waist-belt and long basques reaching almost to the knees.

A REVOLUTION IN SLEEVES.

Certainly we are about to have a revolution in sleeves. By leaps and bounds they are increasing in size and in importance. The other day at Mlle. Vagliano's wedding—the fashionable event of the autumn season—the sleeves of some of the dresses were puffed and "slashed" like those of Anne of Austria. The effect of these large sleeves is good when they are worn in conjunction with picture hats and drooping feathers, but otherwise they look absurd. It is rather curious that big sleeves should have been revived at a season when tailor-made costumes are in full favour. Of course, it is possible for tailor-made gowns and jackets to exploit very large sleeves, but not with good results. The trim cloth costume, cut and fitted by an experienced tailor, ought to have something faintly masculine about it ; it need not be a "mannish" gown, but its greatest charm will be its perfection of finish and its exquisite neatness. It is impossible to allow oneself to imagine a man's coat with full sleeves, and in reality there is something distinctly ridiculous about a neat, tight-fitting jacket with several yards of material crushed.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 20.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BEAMAN.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1426-06—Thakurdas and Co—Roshiutulla Dada vs N C Macleod—Payne and Co.
1486-06—Thakurdas and Co—Raoji Vinaykrao J Shankersett vs Janardhan Bhasker Khunderao S and L.
1439—Crowford and Co The Bombay Co, Ld vs Maganlal Vijbhukhandas Kanga and P
1441—Hiralal and T Mody Musor Yacub vs Manilal Ajitrai Dewan Bhaishanker, K and G
1321-06—Hiralal and T Gangaram Rawji vs Monanlal Curson and others—Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

To speak to the minutes of decree.

432-06—Jehangir and S—Ashebai widow vs Abdalla Haji Mahomed and others—Thakurdas and Co—Thakurdos and Co—Captoin and V

For further hearing.

435-05—Mulla and M—Dhanjibhoy Raghoo and another vs Meherally Miraj and others—Tyabji D and Co—Part heard.
For further directions and Costs on Commissioner's report.
360-99—Malvi H M and R—Dulabhdas Amersey and another vs Kuta Jewan—Bickuell M and R.
For hearing exceptions on Commissioners Report.
438-05—Hiralal and T—Nagardas Pitamber and anothe vs Pitamber Vundravan and others—Captain and V and H and S
815-05—Dikshit and S—Radhabhai widow vs Sitaram P Krishnajee—Little and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

580-06—M B Chothia—Haji Aga Shiraji vs Pestonji Framji Talati—Ardeshir H D and Co part heard.
50-05—Matubhai J and M—Baichund Kauiram vs Devarichund Hurriram M B Chothia.
638-04—Mehta and S—Narayen Hassoo and others vs Ananta Rama M B Chothia.
773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Sayed Nurudin bin Sayed Hisamudin and others—C and Vaidya.
687-05—Matubhai J and N—Champsey Cooverjee vs Jethabhai Nursey—Wadia G and Co.
109-06—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Looverjee vs Jethabha Nursey and others—Wadia G and Co
566-04—M R Vakil—Bai Batanbai widow vs Nurrandas Ratansey and others—Craigie L and O and L D and Co.
513-0420007—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Ardeshir Cooper vs Morarjoe Mohanji—Sorabjee and J.
122-06—Khanderao and L—Vedibai Gowribai widow—K J Billimoria.
108-06—Captain and V—Narmadabai widow vs Vithal Bapu Kacherakal.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Dismissal.

671-06—Captain and V Morarji Mowji vs Dharamsey Tricum and another Hiralal and T.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short causes.

442-06—Tyabji D and C Jeramdas Ganeshdas and otherf vs Girvurdharilal Sitalprasad and others.
568-06—Payne and Co Sarafally Kaderbhoy and others vs Abdulally Kaderbhoy and others.
632-06—Bicknell M and R Haji Ismail Hasam vs Cowasji Pestonji Khojotia and another K J Billimoria.
636-06—Jhetha and D Hassan Mahomed Jan Mahomed vs Shaik Ahmed Abdul Kadar Jardi Hiralal and T.
637-06—Mulji and K Dulla Kuppe and vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood.
683-06—Shanrao M and II Bai Rambai vs Madhoobhai Changani.
657-06—Pajne and Co. Rustomji Pestonji Hongkongwala vs Mahomedalli Amir Saheb.

Undefended New Long Causes.

530-06—Malvi H N R. Messrs Gopiram Panalai a firm vs Brijmhanlal Mansharlal.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

831-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhikhaji Framji Khan and another vs Tribhowandas M Nathoobhoy and another—Carsford B and Co.—Parthesrd
503-06—Mehta and D Shanker Dhondiba vs Davarkanath Dhondiba and others—Mehta and D.

For review of Judgement.

893-05—Hiralal and T—Bai Jainabai widow another vs Rastibai widow and another—Payne and Co
For hearing exceptions on Commissioners Report.
24-04—Chitnis and M—Durgabai widow vs Krishnarao Khanderao—Bicknell M and R
650-02—Jamsetji and R—Hirji Bhojraj and another vs Pandurong Vishnu and others—Raghavaya and B
311-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Jeewandas Haridas vs Haji Noor Mahomed Oassum Mitha and others—Oapt and V
For further directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.
251-00—Little and Co—Raghowji Vijpal vs Narandas Permanand Hiralal and S.
177-05—Khunderao L and S Runchordas Tribhowandas vs Balkissondas Naraindass and others.

Long Causes.

794-05—Haralal and T—Hurgovandas Gbelabhai and others vs Gopaldas Ranchordas—Mehta and D—For postponement.
546-05—Dikshit, D and S—Shankernath Gurukasinathh vs Chambelinath Foolnath—Raghavaya B and N.
581-05—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoola bin Ali Sahebkur and others—Captain and V.
856-05—Wadia G and Co—Chandrabhagabai widow vs Gajanand Shambhu Sadhalay—Chitnis and M.
824-04—Little and Co—Gangabhai vs Vusoojee Narowjee—Bhaishanker K and G.
230-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Nathoo Gungaram vs Hunerraj Morarji—Payne and Co.
129-06—Tyabji D and Co—Vulubbdas Khimji vs Cullianji Jairam and others—D D and S and C M and K S G.
107-06—Dharamsey and Co—Valli Mahomed Haji Bawan vs Haji Gunny Haji Currim—M J and M.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th November 1906, as compared with the statement of 13th November 1906 :—

LIABILITIES.	November 6. Rs.	a.	p.	November 13. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,48,0 ,000	0	0	1,48,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,50,25,175	13	3	1,64,46,801	9	1
Other Deposits, &c.	13,88,29,896	0	8	13,11,30,431	13	2
Bank Post Bills, &c	6,66,679	15	6	6,15,968	14	5
Sundries	34,92,479	1	6	34,82,884	6	2
Rs.	18,90,44,229	14	11	18,41,85,483	14	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	73,85,070	0	0	79,67,284	8	0
Other authorised Investments	48,80,113	0	0	48,58,318	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	3,90,92,235	1	11	4,07,04,907	15	8
Accounts of Credit on do.	4,45,09,392	2	5	4,49,50,731	4	4
Bills discounted &c	3,35,28,686	6	4	3,34,85,8?6	4	0
Balances with other Banks	7,25,744	12	10	8,21,189	2	6
Bullions	....			....		
Dead Stock	18,39,188	15	5	19,38,007	6	3
Stamps	11,051	5	0	11,189	1	0
Sundries	6,31,837	11	0	6,90,901	3	3
	13,25,62,924	6	4	13,53,61,488	3	10
Cash &c., at Head Office / Do. at Branches	5,64,81,305	8	7	4,88,23,994	11	0
Rs.	18,90,44,229	14	11	18,41,85,483	14	10



Losing your hair? Do you bring out a combful each morning? Has it lost its natural brightness? Is it beginning to look faded and dead? Do you like this condition of things? Certainly not. Then stop this falling of the hair at once. Stop it before your hair is thin, short, and lifeless. Buy a bottle of

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If your hair is gray, and you don't care to look at thirty as if you were sixty, then you should use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It always restores color to gray hair, all the deep, rich, beautiful color it had when you were young.

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3 Small Phials, Rs. 2-8, Packing and Postage, As. 11.

OUR PRAMEHABINDU cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-purulent discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, Gleet and Nervous debility. Price per phial with a box of pills, Rs. 1-8 ; Packing and Postage, As. 7.

OUR NETRABINDU cures inflammation of the eye, ophthalmia, cataract, fleshy growth, ulceration, watering of the eye, short-sightedness, sore eyes, staphyloma, and all sorts of derangement of the eye, fear or intolerance of light, granulous eyelids and all obstinate eye-diseases. Price per phial, Re. 1. Packing and postage, As. 5.

OUR BRIHAT AMRITABALLI KASHAYA or CONCENTRATED FLUID OF SARIBA cures Primary, Secondary and Tertiary syphilis, mercurial eruptions of coppery tint, sore throat, enlargement of the glandular system, pain in the limbs, and ulceration of the lips. Per phial, Rs. 2. Packing and postage As. 11.

OUR SWASARISHTA cures Asthma, Cough and Consumption. It removes coldness of extremities, extreme sense of suffocation with purple lips and staring eyes, anxious countenance and shortness of breath and such other painful symptoms of this dreadful disease. Price per phial, Rs. 1-8, Packing and postage, As. 7.

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Rowland's Kalydor is most soothing, healing, and refreshing. It readily removes all blemishes caused by heat—it makes your complexion white, clear, velvety and healthy. This preparation cannot possibly harm the most delicate skin. Get a bottle to-day from your chemist, 2/3 and 4/6. ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

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THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing sale over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in tins everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

LORD CARNARVON'S MEMOIRS.

A biography of the Secretary of State who anticipated Mr. Chamberlain in the discovery of our Colonial Empire is at last in preparation. Queen Victor'a, while giving her consent to the publication of some very important and confidential papers in connexion with this memoir, expressed the hope that these documents would not appear during her life. The literary gifts hereditary among the Herberts will render it unnecessary in preparing the work to go outside the family limits. The Dowager Lady Carnarvon, now dividing her time between the West Somerset home of the Herberts, Pixton Park, near Dulverton, and the suburban roof of her sister-in-law, Lady Gwendolen Herbert, at Putney, is a daughter of the accomplished and lettered branch of the Greystoke Howards.

OTHER LITERARY MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY.

Lord Carnarvon's eldest daughter, Lady Burghclere, wields a pen neither less graceful nor less vigorous than that of her aunt the late Lady Portsmouth, and has shown her apitude for the business of biography not only in her book on George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, but, as was done by her father before her, in mans strikingly informatory Quartely Review articles. Lord Burghclere himself, as the Mr. Herbert Gardner of other days, made many additions to the periodical department of belles-lettres. More recently he signalised his connexion with the house into which he married by a translation of the "Georgics," at once scholarlike and poetical. Lady Carnarvon, too, will have had the opportunity of profiting by the really valuable counsel of her husband's first cousin, Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, who, as permanent Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office, was the right hand man of his relative and chief.

RESPONSIONS AT OXFORD.

Much comment has been excited at Oxford lately by the unusual severity of the Examiners for Responsions, the subject being considered worthy of mention by the outgoing Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Merry Rector of Lincoln, his farewell speech. In the summer term out of 355 candidates, only 139 passed, giving the extraordinary low percentage of 39, while in the September examination, though there was a slight improvement on these figures, only 153 out of 307 candidates succeeded in satisfying the Examiners. To the increased stringency of the examination must probably be attributed the fact that the total number of Freshmen this October is 100 fewer than last year. It would seem that some of the rejected mut have transferred their attention to the sister University, for at Cambridge the number of Freshmen constitute a record.

THE MAILS TO THE FAR EAST.

The enterprise of the Canadian Pacific Railway in establishing its all-British route, via the Dominion, to the Far East deserves encouragement, the *Magazine Commerce* thinks, rather than the attempts to belittle it which dave been made in some not wholly disinterestd quarters. The P. and O. Company, carrying the mails via Brinuisi and the eastward route, naturally gains a day, whereas the C. P. R. using the westward route, loses a day, which it has to make up. The P. and O. will not allow itself to be beaten by its powerful rival, and both companies may be expected to reduce the time of transit still further. Thl real truggle will come when the new contract for the carriage of the Far East mails is settled in February. Mlanwhile it is urged that instead of the mails by the two routes being despalched on the same day, a better arrangement would be to forward them by the C. P. R. and the P. and O. on alternate Fridays, and thus give a weekly service to the Far East.

SOME USEFUL HINTS.

"F.A.P." who contributes a very interesting illustrated article on a recent trip from Sydney to Eden writes:—"I should like to say for the benefit of country people who may read these note that the best plan to adopt, if, when driving fresh horses, they meet a motor-car, is not to pull up short, jump out, and rush to the horse's head, but to turn right round, and keep on their proper side of the road, with their backs to the approaching car, and either jog along or pull up. The horses never mind a car passing from behind. If the road is too narrow to admit of turning round, it is best to get out and cover the horses' eyes so that they do not see the car. Sometimes drivers take the horses out but that is very rarely necessary. The most dangerous practice of all, but one that is often adopted, is to turn the trap square acrcross the road, with the horse's head on to the side. When this is done, in nine cases out of ten, just as the car is passing behind the vehicle the horse backs, the driver generally helps him by, in his nervousness, tightening the reins, and a collision is almost inevitable. . . . Taking the roads as a whole, they were good, bad, and indifferent. Even on roads otherwise good the V culverts were a great trouble in many places. Some road engineers made the dips properly, sloping them very gradually for 10 or 12 feet each side; others cut them sharp like a V or U. and the shock to cars or vehicles is very severe if travelling at all fast and as many of them are not visible till one is almost on to them it means a great deal of brake work, with strain on the car and wear on the tyres, and a very great strain on the driver. When, as probably will be in the near future, road engineers drive about in motor-cars, these and other road defects will be remedied."

POINTS OF VIEW.

No one can possibly deny that clothes have a barometric effect upon one's self-respect and temper.—*Lady's Pictorial*.

Shakespeare teaches us that a man can be courteous to and friendly with foreigners without being disloyal to his own kin.—Mr. Bourchier, at Glasgow.

Boots are the touchstone of poverty. The man who has no boots to his feet is done—paralysed. His scare for work is ended.—Mrs. L. Marshall, in the *Crown*

The right way for dramatic art is to present the beauty that should be emulated, not to linger on the infamy that should be shunned.—Mr. William Winter.

Take smartness, shrewdness, humour, wickedness tenderness, impudence, and love, make them into a hotch-potch, and you have a boy.—Mr. F. H. Smith, at Manchester.

There is no greater libel upon human nature than the widespread belief that it is painful to the poor to look upon desirable objects which they may not have.—*Spectator*.

About 25 per cent. of the wage-earners of America belong to unions, yet the 75 per cent. and all employers are made to dance to the 25 per cent.'s fiddling.—*San Francisco News-Letter*.

If the universe is moral, if the life is more than meat and the body than raiment, what kind of intelligibility is there in making our career, to its last hour, a mere mad rush for material accumulation?—"J. B.," in the *Christian World*.

Some people have a kind of reality in themselves and might belong to one age as well as to another. Some are like reflections; they seem only to exist because certain other things and persons exist.—Mr. Henry Newbolt, in "The Old Country."

The day is coming when people will be more ashamed of advertising their spiritual nakedness than of exposing their material impoverishments. Even those who do not read, and who cannot read, will pay some homage to the new convention.—"Claudius Clear," in the *British Weekly*.

Tolstoy complains of music that a tyranny it exerts ever our emotions while we are actually listening verges on immorality. . . . But Tolstoy forgot that the memory more than gives us our revenge. When the concert is over we may choose our recollections and set our thoughts to the rhythm of what air we will.—*Tribune*.

As a physiologist, I venture to say that the day school is the school of the future, and in it the Armageddon of education will have to be won. Home influences are not the least valuable elements in education, and when the home and the school co-operate the whole nature of the boy will be best developed.—Sir J. Crichton-Browne.

If one looks round among one's friends, it is curious how few of them are rich, in the sense of not needing to think at all about small sums. Yet how very many might be. Within certain definate limits, it matters little to anyone's comfort upon what scale he lives. But it matters greatly to his happiness how much he has got over.—*Spectator*.

Strange as it may sound in these days, when everyone is supposed to be seeking a status that is not their own by right, Suburbia is rather a happy land, where whole-hearted enjoyment has not been out-lived, where vulgar pretension is the exception rather than the rule, and where much if the best that is British in us lingers.—*Lady's Pictorial*.

If a nation is known by its songs, some of those which the English people have sung and whistled with sest of recent years would certainly convict us of being neither educated nor refined. But happily it is with songs as with hymns—the tune in ninetynine cases out of a hundred is the cause of the popularity. The words are of secondary importance.—*Daily Telegraph*.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE TWO SERVICES.

TRAFALGAR Day was celebrated in London and the provinces on Saturday last in the manner which has now become customary; and on the actual anniversary special reference to the event was made in many of the churches. The monument in Trafalgar Squere was decorated as usual by the Navy League and many floral tributes from the League's branches and private individuals were placed in position around the base. At Portsmouth also the *Victory* was decorated by garland of evergreens and flags, in the evening the annual Navy League dinner took place, Admiral the Hon. Sir E. Fremantle being the president. The speeches were of the usual character, Mr. Pember Reeves, the High Commissioner for New Zealand, in proposing the "Imperial Forces," stating that although he might be considered an incorrigible optimist, he had no fears about the maintenance of the Navy in sufficient strength believing neither that the Government were lacking in recognition of the necessity for a strong Navy, nor that, if they were, public opinion would permit the Navy to be weakened or destroyed. "The moment it was publicly believed that the Navy was seriously falling back in strength, there would cease to be any but one party on this question. All the naval experts would be on one side then instead of fighting one another; and if they were united, who could stand against them?"

It is surely time that the attacks upon the *Dreadnought* should cease now that she has come through her trials with flying colours. It is difficult to understand the frame of mind of the authors of this presistent detraction and belittlement of a vessel which reflects the highest credit upon all concerned in her production. First we were told that work had been scamped, and that her riveting was so defective that she leaked considerably. When these charges were denied, and it had been officially asserted that she had stood every test in a most satisfactory manner, it was then stated that a trial at sea would certainly reveal other defects. The ship went to sea, and no sooner was it shown that both her horse power and speed had been exceeded than all sorts of reports appeared purporting to prove that the results were obtained under unfair and unusual conditions, and that she was by on means so successful as the official records show. She will prove no faster than the battleships of the "Duncan class, said one paper," nor is she in many ways the novelty she is supposed to be. Another writer predicted that when she came to fire her guns the concussion would most certainly cause serious injury to the structure of the ship, aud possibly even to her crew. She came through her trials, or rather as we should prefer to put it, the trials of her gun-mountings, and stood the test as satisfactorily as she had that of her steaming capabilities. No damage of any sort was done, although, as one writer put it, the force exerted was sufficient to have lifted the vessel herself some twenty feet out of the water. But even this result of the trials has not been sufficient to prevent her detractors from repeating the story that she is badly built, and that not only will she never be able to make the same speed at sea, but that it is doubtful if her guns were really fired with the full service charge. It is useless no doubt to expostulate with these confirmed pessimists, but if they must give expression to their forebodings they might at least do so without reflecting on the honesty of others.

It has been stated once or twice that both France and Germany have deferred the construction of their new battleships in order to reap the benefit of the trials of the *Dreadnought*, with a view to the introdvction of the turbine system in those vessels. If this were the case, it should not be long before we actually hear of a commencement being made of the *Danton* and *Mirabeau* at Brest and Lorient, and the *Bayan* and *Sachsen* at Wilhelmshaven and Kiel, with the result that there would be something like a race in their construction, and that of the two vessels we are commencing at Portsmouth and Devonport. Germany, of course, has already made some turbine experiments with a destroyer and a cruiser, and France with a torpedo-boat, but in neither country have investigations been carried out similar to those which have had such important results in this country. Since a certain set-back was given to the experiment by the loss of the "Viper and Cobra" every succeeding development in connection with the introduction of the turbine has abundandantly proved its justification. To no one more than to Sir Phillip Watts does credit in this connection belong, and it was the very valuable experience, both when on trial and during her subsequent sea iervice, obtained with the "Amethyst" which led to the application of this method of propulsion in the "Dreadnought." The success of the installation in this great vessel has proved the wisdom of the measure adopted by the Admiralty, and will no doubt lead to its general adoption throughout the navies of the world. We have, hewever the great advantage of being first in the field not only with the "Dreadnought" and the "Invincibles," but with our destroyers, of which one already has proved the success and superiorty of the system, forming another and a conspicuous mark of the progress characteristic of the present Board.

Mr. Haldane will soon have an opportunity of further explaining his purpose in regard to the National Army of his dreams. Lord Roberts recently expressed great surprise that a War Minister, having before him the colossal dangers to which we are being hastened by menaces from without, could possibly bring himself to trust in a purely voluntary system. Others say that grave complications are arising as to the liability of the Militia and Volunteers to proceed upon foreign service, and some announcement upon this matter cannot be delayed; but it is incorrect to say, as we saw somewhere stated by a Service paper, that foreign conscripts are not liable to go abroad, and that they have to volunteer for such service. That may be true of peace time, but it does not apply to war, and certainly German soldiers would not be asked to volunteer if invasion of France or England were intended. It is for service of this kind that liability must be imposed upon the Militia under the intended system. It is, however, probably open to the authorities to enter men upon a "Militia basis," if they can be secured, though this is uncertain, upon the authority of an Order in Council, without making them a part of the Militia as now constituted. These are questions that have occupied the Law Officers of the Crown, but undoubtedly if the Militia proper is to be made subject to foreign service, as it must be if it is to be a support to the Regular Army, a Bill will have to be introduced to legalise the change.

The Secretary of State for War has not spared himself during the recess, and we cannot but regret deeply that, with all his zeal, he does not appear to realise the intangible nature of his proposals. Let us look first at the National Army, which is to be "broad-based upon the people's will"—to be Voluntary entirely, despite all the warnings of Lord Roberts and of many other authorities. It is a matter of pure assumption that we shall obtain the number required—ultimately they are to aggregate 900,000. The Royal Commission on the Auxiliary Forces expressed the strong view that better training is required, and we think Lord Esher's committee, which is approaching the conclusion of its labours, will not dispute the stalement. The efficiency of the troops to be formed into the National Army is a matter of serious moment because it must be remembered that this efficiency is to be the sanction for the reduction of the Regular Army. The reduction is proceeding apace, but the efficiency is still problematical. It cannot be attained without a great increase of expenditure. More money will have to be spent upon the Volunteers, and, if the increase in numbers approaches even one half of Mr. Haldane's estimate of possibilities the new outlay will be to the tune of millions. It will not do to suffer any illusions on this point. The periods of training will have to be increased rather than the reduced, and money must be provided so that the men may be enabled to remain in camp. And this is not all. A National Army must be an organised force, and if we suppose that the Imperial Yeomanry will form its mounted branch (after having furnished the intended contingent to the Expeditionary Force), there will remain the question of the guns—for the old 15 prs, cannot long be considered of any real value—as well as of the Army services of other kind. In short, if we embark upon the enterprise of making a finally National (voluntary) Army, it is possible to foresee where the expense will end. All this is very serious, because the Government has gone to work with the avowed purpose of economising, and if money is not to be expended on the National Army it will be a delusion and a danger.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade......	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri..................	1	1	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals....................	0	0	14
Total........	2	2	103
Total plague deaths to date ..	133,930		
Same date last year	1	2	67

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
3	1

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(Sd.) M A AFENDI.

Bohra Musjid, Rutlam, 11th Auguust, 1906.
DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 8th instant, is to hand, and in reply I have to state that I continued the use of your Battery after receipt of same for a fortnight.
As regards my chief complaint Diarrhœa, I am glad to state the virulence of the attack has altogether abated after only a fortnight's use of the Battery.
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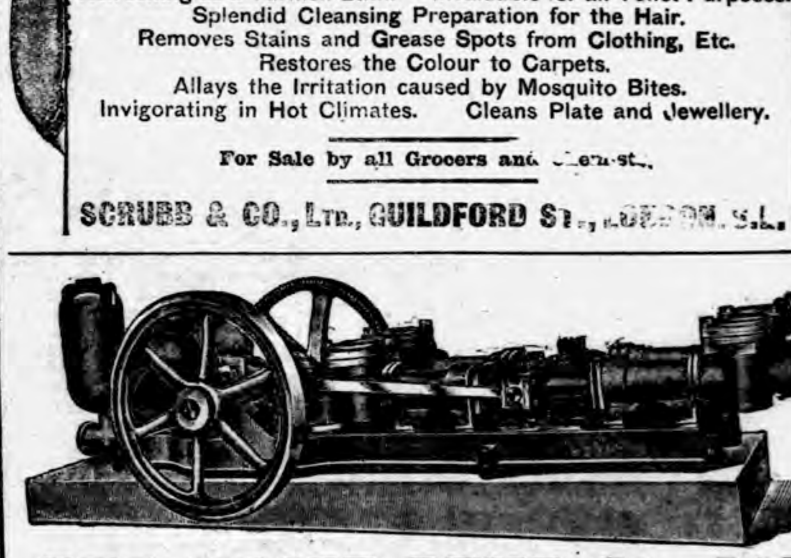
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